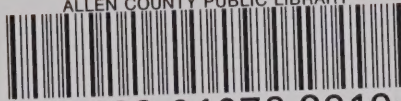


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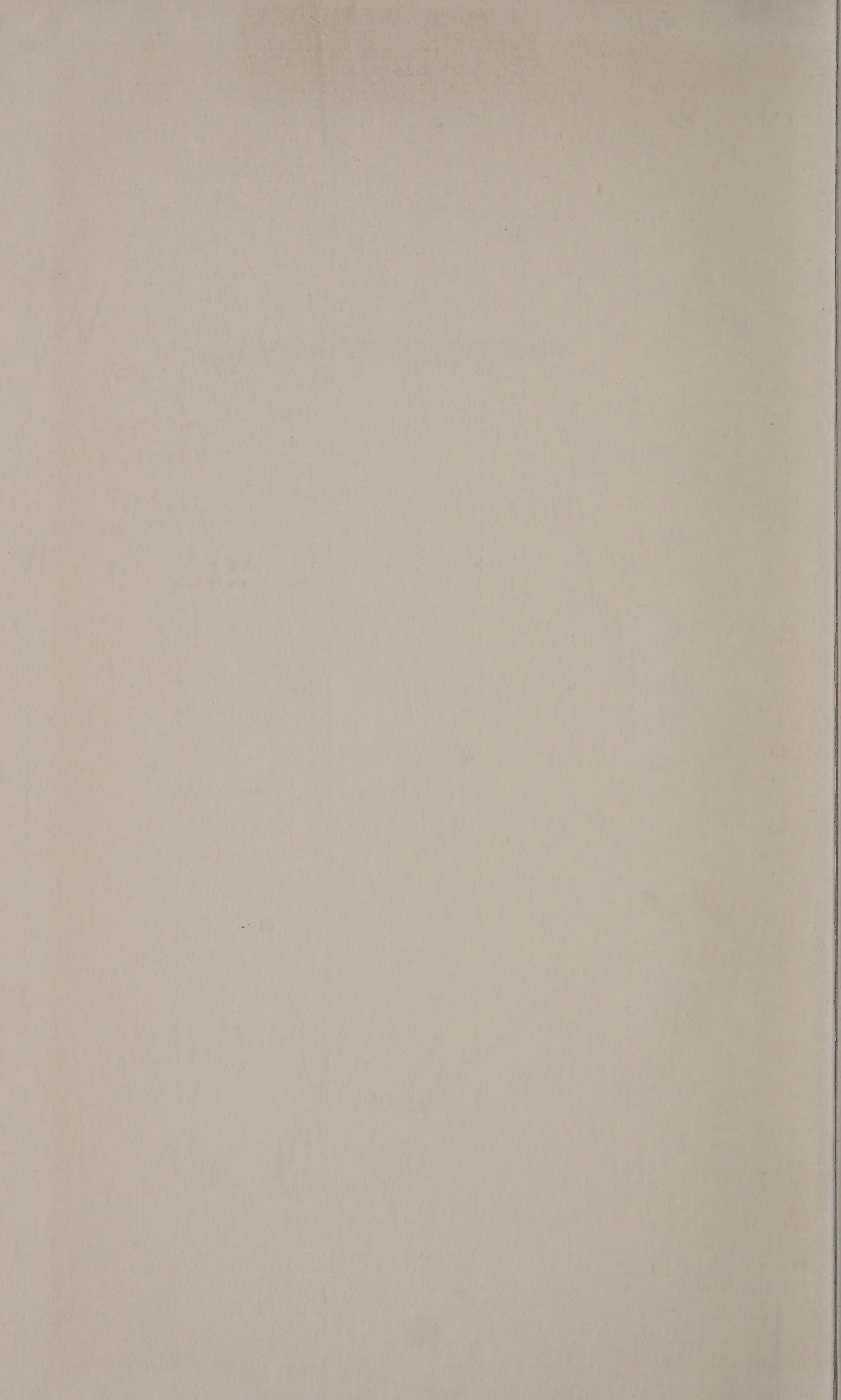
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HISTORY OF
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE





HON. HAROLD HUBBARD BOURNE
Governor of Society

HISTORY OF
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

1898-1946

AND

ROLL OF MEMBERS

COMPILED BY

CHARLES J. NICHOLS, LITT.M.

FORMER GOVERNOR AND
GENEALOGIST OF THE SOCIETY



PUBLISHED BY
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

1947

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INTRODUCTORY

THE first hereditary patriotic society in this country was the "Order of the Cincinnati." This organization was established soon after the close of the American Revolution to keep alive the names of the brave colonists who had laid the foundation of the first Great Republic, its membership to include only officers of the Colonial Army and their male descendants.

General George Washington was elected in 1783 its first President, yet he had no son to succeed him in membership. Other such societies were formed such as the "New England Society" in 1820 and the "St. Nicholas Society" in 1835. Following the War between the States, there were organized the "Grand Army of the Republic" and the "Descendants of the War of 1812"—soon came the society of the "Sons of the American Revolution" and the "Daughters of the American Revolution."

The vitally important period preceding the year 1775 seemed to be neglected, until Hon. Charles Henry Murray of New York—of Colonial Ancestry—suggested at a meeting of a group of men, that a society in commemoration of the Colonial Wars should be established, and on October 18, 1889 such a society was incorporated, which became known as the General Society of Colonial Wars and its first General Court was held in the City of New York December 19, 1892, an anniversary of the "Great Swamp Fight."

INTRODUCTORY

In a majority of the States there have been established State Societies with representatives at the Court of the General Society.

In addition to the purpose mentioned in the Preamble to the By-Laws—the Society should erect memorial tablets on historic locations of colonial days and publish records of events to perpetuate those national characteristics by which the unity and liberty of our country shall be maintained and preserved.

As a Province of Massachusetts Bay Colony, Maine suffered more by French and Indian raids along the coast (from Wells to Falmouth) during the century from 1645 to 1745—than any other territory of equal area in the thirteen colonies. For many years following the early settlement at Kittery in 1623 there was sporadic warfare with the Indians. In the dense forest the pioneer was helpless. Every tree trunk served as a fortress and every clump of bushes as an ambuscade. The redskin flitted from cover to cover and when he had completed his dastardly deed he escaped into a thicket that completely covered his bloody path. Prowling bands of savages devastated colonial farms, burned towns and murdered or carried away the inhabitants, terminating in the utter destruction of practically every building from Wells to Falmouth in 1690, when for nearly ten years thereafter the red men roamed at will over that entire territory.

In the Colonial Wars, Maine furnished her quota of soldiers with the Massachusetts Bay Colony and that Province was the battleground for two of those wars.

INTRODUCTORY

In King George's War, Maine soldiers under the command of Col. William Pepperell of Kennebunk took a prominent part in the capture of Louisburg. It is recorded that a Maine man, William Vaughn, was the proponent of the Expedition and that he personally led the troops who took the first and main fort of the so-called impregnable city whose fall caused the capitulation of the stronghold on June 17, 1745, only to see that outpost of colonial defense given back to the French by the Treaty of Aux-la-Chapelle. The gigantic undertaking had all to be done over by Amherst and Wolf fourteen years later when Quebec fell and France surrendered to England her dominion in a new world.

In our State, Lovewell Pond, Massacre Pond, Scottows Fort, Fort Loyal, New Casco, and Gorhamtown are all stained with the blood of the red men and of the pale face. Each of these and many others have become hallowed ground where home and family were bravely defended.

The Society has erected tablets to commemorate events of that period and its chief purpose should be to encourage the study of true Colonial history by a generation who know those events in no other way than through the medium of "moving pictures," or from inaccurate novels, and to inspire patriotism, not only in our own countrymen, but in all who reach our shores.

May our Society reflect the sterling character of the Colonists. May childhood be taught its purpose from maternal lips. May youth stand in awe before its his-

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toric tablets and may the half-dimmed eyes of withered age recall its objects and pass on with a recollection of what it has accomplished and may social unrest learn from it that the foundation of our Government shall neither crumble nor decay.

Lest we forget the men and women of Colonial days who, as pioneers, died in order that others might enjoy the "unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" the Society of the Colonial Wars in the State of Maine has brought out this volume.

CHARLES J. NICHOLS.

Portland, Maine, September 20, 1946.

HISTORY OF
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

On August 27, 1898 the following request to organize a Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine was sent to the Governor General of the General Society:

To His Excellency

FREDERIC J. DEPEYSTER

Governor General

and the Honorable The Gentlemen of the General Council of the Society of Colonial Wars:

The undersigned prospective members of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine do hereby respectfully petition the General Society of Colonial Wars to authorize us to organize the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN of Newcastle, Maine.

Member of Society of Colonial Wars in Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

EDWARD E. NEWCOMB,

Major Maine Heavy Artillery U. S. Volunteers.

GEORGE F. EVANS of Portland, Maine.

Member of Society of Colonial Wars, New Hampshire.

FRITZ H. JORDAN of Portland, Maine.

Descendant of Major Samuel Appleton.

HENRY S. BURRAGE of Portland, Maine.

Descendant of Major Willard.

CHARLES H. BOYD of Portland, Maine.

Descendant of Elias Dayton of New Jersey.

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FRANCIS FESSENDEN of Portland, Maine.

Major General U. S. Army.

HENRY DEERING of Deering, Maine.

Descendant of Isaac Ilsley.

EDWARD DEERING NOYES of Portland, Maine.

Descendant of Isaac Ilsley.

CHARLES F. LIBBY of Portland, Maine.

Descendant of Capt. Samuel Jordan.

JOSEPH WARREN GLIDDEN of Newcastle, Maine.

2nd Lieut. 4 U. S. Infantry.

Descendant of Charles Glidden.

APPLETON H. PLAISTED of Waterville, Maine.

Member Society of Colonial Wars, Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On December 7, 1898 seven of the above-named signers; namely, Col. John M. Glidden, Gen. Francis Fessenden, Henry Deering, Fritz H. Jordan, Charles H. Boyd, Edward Deering Noyes, and Henry S. Burrage, together with Gen. John T. Richards, met in the Congress Square Hotel in Portland and received the following communication from the SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE SOCIETY:

General Society of Colonial Wars,

Office of the Secretary, No. 40 Exchange Place,
New York, November 17, 1898.

Messrs. John M. Glidden, Ivory Franklin Frisbee, George T. Evans, Appleton H. Plaisted, Henry Deering, Edward Deering Noyes, Charles F. Libby, Joseph Warren Glidden, Everard E. Newcombe, Fritz H. Jordan, Henry S. Burrage, Charles H. Boyd, Francis Fessenden, and John T. Richards:

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

Gentlemen:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Council of the General Society of Colonial Wars held in the city of Philadelphia, November 16, 1898, your petition to organize the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine in accordance with the provisions of the General Constitution was granted.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

HOWLAND PELL

General Secretary.

It was then voted to proceed to organize the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine in accordance with the foregoing communication from the Secretary General and to elect the following officers:

Governor: Col. John M. Glidden

Deputy Governor: Gen. Francis Fessenden

Lieut. Governor: Fritz H. Jordan

Secretary: Henry S. Burrage

Treasurer: Edward Deering Noyes

Registrar: Charles F. Libby

Deputy Gov. Gen.: Col. John M. Glidden

Gentlemen of the Council:

Major Charles H. Boyd

Henry Deering

George F. Evans

*Gen. John T. Richards

*Major Everard E. Newcombe

June 17th, the anniversary of the capture of Louisburg in 1745 was the date fixed for the Annual Court.

Two new members were admitted — William

* Did not qualify as a member.

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

Jordan Maybury and Charles Fry—and the meeting adjourned to December 17, 1898 to accept a code of By-Laws, which was to contain a description of the Seal of the Society.

At the meeting of the Society on December 17th, By-Laws were adopted preceded by the following Preamble, which is to be read at each Annual Court:

“Whereas, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, Massachusetts, April 19, 1775:

“Therefore, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts of counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense and preservation of the American Colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American Colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible.”

Over forty years ago the Society published its By-Laws and a Registry of its officers and members with Roster and Record of Colonel Jedidiah Preble's Regiment Campaign of 1758.

Since that time we have sponsored the erection of

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

tablets set in stone to commemorate important Colonial Forts in this county—Fort New Casco in Falmouth, the Fort of Gorhamtown, and Scottows Fort in Scarborough.

It seems fitting that at least once in four decades this Society should inform the General Society of Colonial Wars, the several State Societies, and the citizens of our community what has been accomplished during that period. We have just emerged from four years of the most terrible and cruel war in history and during that time, like other patriotic Societies, have been on the alert that our membership be not depleted by burdening the Society with unnecessary expense in publication or by entertainment.

As our By-Laws have been amended and our present membership contains the names of only three members mentioned in the former publication—Hon. William Moulton Ingraham, Hon. Frederick Hale, and Mr. Edward Arthur Shaw—this publication is to include the record of the organization, the present By-Laws, list of members and the various officers, together with a statement of the activities of the Society and papers presented at the various Courts.

The membership of the Society includes a General in the War between the States—Gen. Francis Fessenden, and many others who had military service in that war and in the more recent ones; the names of those in World War I were published in the General Society of Ancestors, 1922, and in World War II two of our members, Edward B. Benjamin, and Francis S. Benjamin, are entitled to receive the Roll of Honor from

ORGANIZATION AND PURPOSES

the General Society. In addition, there should be noted the names of some of those who have held high civilian positions: a United States Senator, Hon. Frederick Hale; an Assistant Secretary of War, Hon. William M. Ingraham; a Judge of the United States District Court, Hon. Clarence Hale; two Chief Justices of our State, Hon. Albert R. Savage and Hon. Leslie C. Cornish; two Governors, Hon. John F. Hill and Hon. Percival P. Baxter; four Mayors, Hon. Charles F. Libby, Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, Hon. James P. Baxter, and Hon. Edward K. Gould; a U. S. District Attorney, Hon. Isaac W. Dyer, and President of Bowdoin College, Kenneth C. M. Sills.

No name is more widely known among librarians of Historical and Genealogical Societies in this country than that of Charles Thornton Libby—now well advanced in years.

Our records should hereafter contain the date of admission, resignation, date of death, or date a member is dropped, to assist in future publications of the Society.

If this history of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine shall tend to keep alive the spark of heroism and fortitude—which characterized the brave defenders against the savage attacks of the French and Indians—and who by their wisdom and foresight established on this continent a government of the people—and inspire in the community respect and reverence for those ancestors who made freedom and unity secure, then the efforts of the author will not have been in vain.

CHARLES J. NICHOLS.

BY-LAWS

SECTION I.

Name.

The Society shall be known by the name, style and title of "Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine."

SECTION II.

Officers.

The officers of the Society shall be a Governor, a Deputy Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, a Historian, a Genealogist, a Surgeon, a Chaplain, and a Chancellor. These shall be ex-officio members of and constitute the Council with five other members elected for that purpose and chosen annually. The Deputy Governor General, the Society's representative in the General Society, shall also be ex-officio a member of the Council.

SECTION III.

Fees and Dues.

The admission fee shall be five (5) dollars; the annual dues shall be three (3) dollars, payable the first day of January of each year. The payment at one time of fifty (50) dollars shall constitute a life membership, and exempt the member so paying from admission fee or annual dues: all life membership fees to be retained as a permanent fund; income only thereon may be used for benefit of the Society.

Any fees of the General Society of a special nature,

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such as fees for filing applications, shall be borne by the individual members to whom they may apply and not by the Society.

Any member who may be in arrears one year in payment of annual dues shall be liable to suspension or expulsion, and his name and ancestry shall be omitted by the Secretary from the Year-Book of the Society.

SECTION IV.

Governor.

The Governor, or in his absence the Deputy Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or chairman *pro tempore*, shall preside at all Courts of the Society, and shall exercise the duties of a presiding officer under parliamentary rules, subject to an appeal to the Society. The Governor shall be a member ex-officio of all standing committees. He shall have power to convene the Council at his discretion, or upon the written request of two members of the Council, or upon the like request of five members of the Society.

SECTION V.

Secretary.

The Secretary shall conduct the general correspondence of the Society and keep a record thereof. He shall notify all elected candidates of their admission, and perform such other duties as the Society or his office may require. He shall have charge of the seal, certificates of incorporation, by-laws, duplicate applications, and all proofs upon which membership has

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been granted, historical and other documents and records of the Society other than those required to be deposited with the Registrar and shall affix the seal to all properly authenticated certificates of membership, and transmit the same to the members to whom they may be issued. He shall notify the Registrar of all admissions to membership. He shall certify all acts of the Society, and, when required, authenticate them under seal. He shall have charge of printing all publications issued by the Society. He shall give due notice of the time and place of the holding of all Courts of the Society and of the Council. He shall keep fair and accurate records of all the proceedings and orders of the Society and of the Council, and shall give notice to each officer who may be affected by them of all votes, resolutions and proceedings of the Society or of the Council, and at the General Court, or oftener, shall report the names of those candidates who have been admitted to membership, and those whose resignations have been accepted, and of those members whose membership has ceased for other causes. In his absence from any meeting a Secretary *pro tempore* may be designated therefor.

SECTION VI.

Treasurer.

The Treasurer shall collect and keep the funds and securities of the Society. Out of these funds he shall pay only such sums as may be ordered by the Society or Council, or his office or that of the Secretary may require. He shall keep a true account of his receipts

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and payments, and at each annual meeting render the same to the Society. For the faithful performance of his duty, he shall be required to give such security as the Society may deem proper.

SECTION VII.

Registrar.

The Registrar shall under the direction of the Council, make copies of such papers as the owners may not be willing to leave in the keeping of the Society.

SECTION VIII.

Historian.

The Historian shall keep a detailed record of all historical and commemorative celebrations of the Society, and shall edit and prepare for publication such historical addresses, papers, and other documents as the Society may decide to publish.

SECTION IX.

Genealogist.

The Genealogist shall investigate all applications for membership, and shall pass upon all claims for supplementals. His approval on all applications shall be required before they are filed with the Registrar of the State or General Society. An appeal from his decision may be taken to the Committee on Membership, and at their discretion to the Society.

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SECTION X.

Chancellor.

The Chancellor shall be a lawyer duly admitted to the bar, and it shall be his duty to give legal opinion on matters affecting the Society when called upon by any officer.

SECTION XI.

Surgeon.

The Surgeon shall be a practicing physician or hold a diploma from some College of Medicine of established reputation.

SECTION XII.

Chaplain.

The Chaplain shall be an ordained minister of a Christian church and it shall be his duty to officiate when called upon by the proper officers.

SECTION XIII.

Council.

The Council shall have power to call special Courts of the Society and arrange for celebrations by the Society. They shall have control and management of the affairs and funds of the Society. They shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Constitution and By-Laws. They may accept the resignation of any member of the Society. They may meet as often as required, or at the call of the Governor. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of

REVISED BY-LAWS

business; at the General Court they shall submit to the Society a report of their proceedings during the past year. The Council shall have the power to drop from the roll the name of any member of the Society who shall be in arrears at least one year in payment of annual dues, and shall fail on proper notice to pay the same within sixty days, and on being dropped his membership shall cease; but he may be restored to membership at any time by the Council upon his written application and the payment of all such arrears from the date when he was dropped to the date of his restoration. The Council may suspend any officer for cause, which must be reported to the Society and action taken on the same within thirty days. A careful record of all proceedings shall be kept, and these records shall be the property of the Society.

SECTION XIV.

Vacancies and Terms of Office.

Whenever an officer of this Society shall die, resign or neglect to serve, or be suspended, or be unable to perform his duties by reason of absence, sickness or other cause, and whenever an office shall be vacant which the Society shall not have filled by an election, the Council shall have power to appoint a member to such office *pro tempore*, who shall act in such capacity until the Society shall elect a member to the vacant office, or until the inability due to said cause shall cease; provided, however, that the office of Governor shall not be filled by the Council when there

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shall be a Deputy or Lieutenant Governor to enter on the duties.

The Council may supply vacancies among its members under the same conditions, and should any member, other than an officer, be absent from three consecutive Councils of the same, his place may be declared vacant by the Council and filled by appointment until a successor is elected.

Subject to the provisions all officers and gentlemen of the Council shall, from the time of election, continue in their respective offices until the next General Court, or until their successors are chosen.

SECTION XV.

Resignation.

No resignation of any member shall become effective unless consented to by the Council, or by vote of the Society.

SECTION XVI.

Disqualifications.

No person who may be enrolled as a member of this Society shall be permitted to continue in membership when his proofs of descent or eligibility shall be found to be defective. The Council, after thirty days' notice to such person to substantiate his claims, and upon his failure satisfactorily to do so, may require the Secretary to erase his name from the membership list. The said person shall have a right to appeal to the Society at its next Court, or at the General Court. If the said appeal be sustained by a two-thirds vote of

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the members present at such Court, the said person's name shall be restored to said membership list.

SECTION XVII.

Membership.

Any male person above the age of eighteen years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars who is lineally descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

(1) Who served as a military or naval officer, or as a soldier, sailor, or marine, or as a privateersman under authority of the colonies, which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775: or

(2) Who held office in any of the colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as

(a) Governor, Deputy Governor, Governor's Assistant or Commissioner to the United Colonies of New England, or member of the Council, body of Assistants or Legislative body in any of the New England Colonies:

(b) Director General, Vice Director General or Member of the Council or Legislative body in the Colony of New Netherlands:

(c) Governor, Lieutenant or Deputy Govern-

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or, Lord Proprietor, Member of the King's or Governor's Council or Legislative body in the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware:

(d) Lord Proprietor, Governor, Deputy Governor, or member of the Council or of the Legislative body in Maryland and the Carolinas.

Every application for membership shall be in writing on blanks furnished by the Secretary subscribed by the applicant and approved by two members of the Society over their signatures.

Applications must be accompanied by proofs of eligibility, and such applications and proofs shall be referred to the Committee on Membership, who shall carefully investigate the same and report at the next meeting their recommendation thereon. No application for membership will be accepted based on traditional statements, nor unless such application be accompanied by a paged reference to public records or other recognized authority authenticating such service or rank, or, when proof depends upon private documents, by copies duly authenticated of all such documents.

Members shall be elected by ballot at a meeting of the Council or at the General Court after a favorable report by the Committee on Membership, but a negative vote of one in ten of the ballots cast shall cause the rejection of such candidate.

The admission fee of five dollars and annual dues of three dollars must accompany the application, and

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one dollar and fifty cents for each supplementary paper filed and approved; State Society to pay the fee to the General Society.

Every applicant for membership shall declare upon honor that he has not failed of admission in any other State Society, and that he will use his best efforts to promote the purposes of the Society and will observe the Constitution and By-Laws of the same.

SECTION XVIII.

Committee on Membership.

The Committee on Membership shall consist of five members. They shall be chosen by ballot at the General Court of the Society and shall be elected for the period of one year. They shall pass upon the preliminary application of all applicants for membership. Three members shall constitute a quorum, and a negative vote of two members shall cause an adverse report to the Council or the Society on the candidate's application. The proceedings of the Committee shall be secret and confidential; and a candidate who has been rejected by the Council or the Society shall be ineligible for membership for one year from date of rejection, except upon the unanimous vote of the Committee.

The Committee shall have power to make By-Laws for its government, and for other purposes not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-Laws of the Society.

The Society may at any regular meeting resolve it-

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self into a committee of the whole, and act as a Committee on Membership.

SECTION XIX.

Expulsion or Suspension.

Any member for cause or conduct detrimental or antagonistic to the interests or purpose of the Society may be suspended or expelled from the Society. But no member shall be expelled or suspended unless written charges be presented against such member to the Council.

The Council shall give reasonable notice of such charges, and afford such member reasonable opportunity to be heard and refute the same. The Council, after hearing such charges, may recommend to the Society the expulsion or suspension of such member, and if the recommendation of the Council be adopted by a majority vote of the members of the Society present at such Court, he shall be so expelled or suspended, and the insignia of said member shall thereupon be returned to the Treasurer of the Society, and his rights therein shall be extinguished or suspended.

SECTION XX.

Courts.

The General Court of the Society shall be held on May 20th of each year, the anniversary of the fall of Fort Loyal, May 20, 1690, at such place and hour as the Council may designate; but if said May 20th falls on Sunday, the General Court shall be held on the pre-

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ceeding day. Special Courts may be called by the Governor at such times as in his opinion the interests of the Society may demand, and must be called by the Secretary on the written request of five members. All notices of meetings shall be sent out at least six days before the date of the meeting.

At all meetings five members shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

At each Court of the Society, General or Special, immediately after the presiding officer shall have taken the chair, the minutes of the previous meeting shall be read by the Secretary and passed upon by the Society. The next business in order shall be reports of officers and committees; then new business.

SECTION XXI.

Service of Notice.

It shall be the duty of every member to inform the Secretary by written communication of his place of residence and of any change thereof, and of his post office address. Service of any notice, under the Constitution or By-Laws, on any member, addressed to his last residence or post office address, forwarded by mail, shall be efficient service of notice.

SECTION XXII.

Certificate of Membership.

Members may receive a certificate of membership, which shall be signed by the Governor, Secretary and Registrar.

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SECTION XXIII.

Alteration or Amendment.

No alteration or amendment of the By-Laws shall be made unless notice shall have been duly given in writing, signed by the member proposing the same, at a Court of the Society. The Secretary shall send a printed copy of the proposed amendment to the members of the Society, and state the Court at which the same will be acted upon. No amendment or alteration shall be made unless adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members present at the Court voting upon the same.

SECTION XXIV.

Election of Officers.

The officers, members of the Council and Committee on Membership shall be elected at the General Court by ballot. A plurality of the votes cast for each officer shall determine a choice thereof, and said officers, members of the Council and Committee on Membership, shall hold office for the period of one year, or until their successors shall be duly elected and qualified.

SECTION XXV.

Delegates to the General Society.

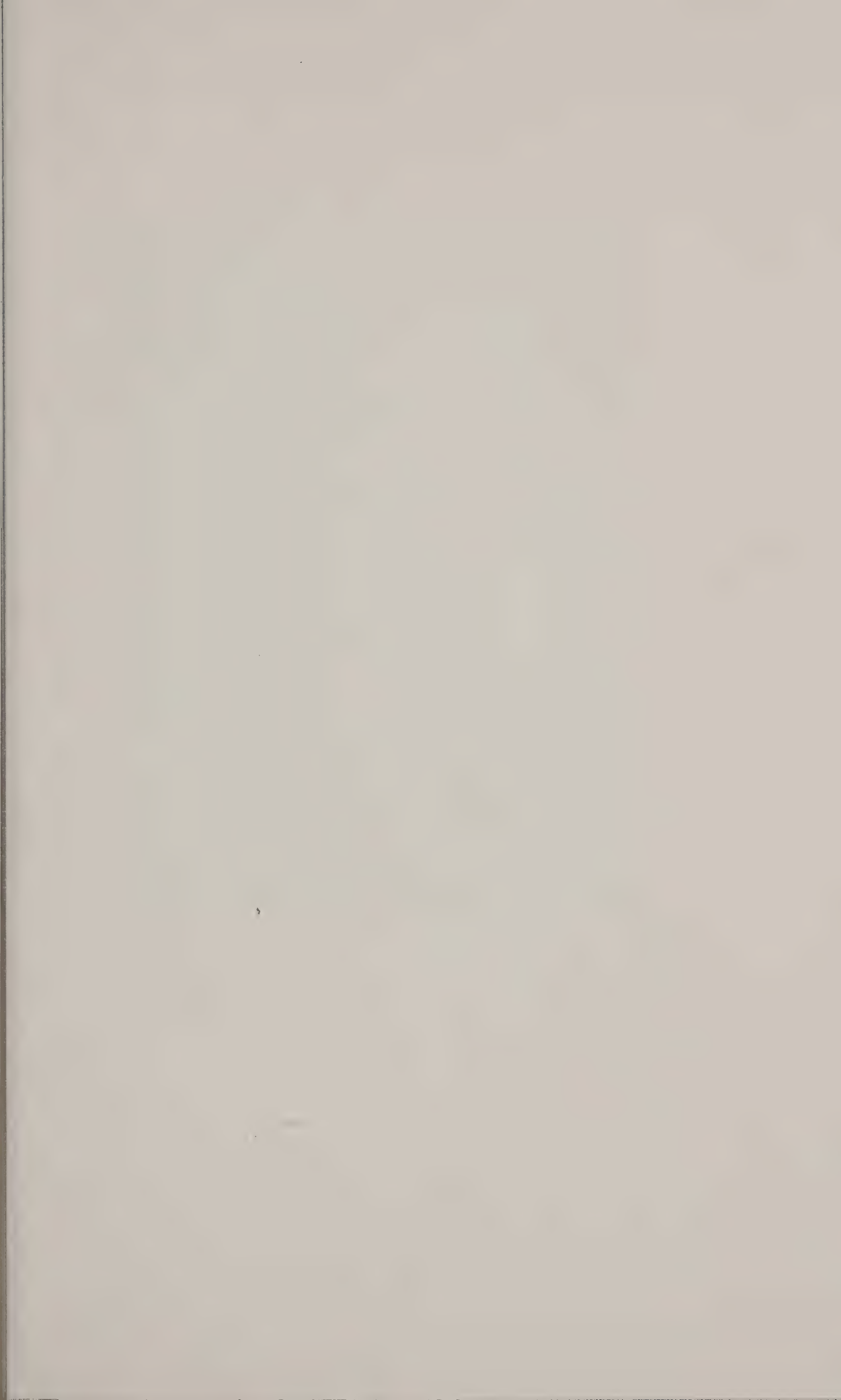
There shall be either chosen by ballot or appointed by the Governor at an Annual Court of the Society, five delegates to the General Assembly whose term of office shall be for three years and until their successors be elected.

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SECTION XXVI.

Seal.

The seal shall be: In the center the Royal Arms of Great Britain as they existed in 1607, and used by King James I, in the Charter to George Popham and others under which the first attempt to colonize New England was made. Quarterly, first and fourth, France and England quarterly; second, or a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counter flory, gules for Scotland; third, azure a harp, or stringed argent for Ireland. The shield surmounted by the Royal Crown; all surrounded by a scroll with the inscription, Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maine, 1607-1775-1898.





JOHN CLYDE ARNOLD
Deputy Governor General of Society

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

LIST OF MEMBERS WITH SOCIETY NUMBER AND DATE OF MEMBERSHIP AND ANCESTRY

Many members filed supplementary applications but only one ancestor is herein indicated—generally that participating in one of the Colonial Wars, rather than a descendant serving in an official Colonial capacity.

Abbreviations: d for deceased; res for resigned; dr for dropped.

No. *Date of Admission*

Name

1. Charterer COL. JOHN MURRAY GLIDDEN of New-
castle, Maine, d. March 28, 1906.
*Descendant of Charles Glidden (King Philip's
War). Member of Pennsylvania Society.*

2. No record IVORY FRANKLIN FRISBEE of Lewiston,
d. May 15, 1935.
*Descendant of Capt. Nathaniel Fryer (Ft. Wil-
liam and Mary). Member of Massachusetts
Society. No papers of qualification yet General
Society records him as a member.*

3. COL. EVERARD E. NEWCOMBE did not
qualify, but was elected a member of
the Council at organization.

4. Charterer APPLETON HEATH PLAISTED of Water-
ville, d. September 26, 1912.
*Descendant of Major Samuel Appleton. (Great
Swamp Fight). Member of the Massachusetts
Society.*

5. Charter Member HENRY DEERING of Deering, d. August
18, 1917.
*Descendant of Richard Swan (King Philip's
War).*

MEMBERS ADMITTED

6. Charter Member EDWARD DEERING NOYES of Portland,
d. July 22, 1944.
Descendant of Richard Swan (King Philip's War).
7. Charter Member CHARLES FREEMAN LIBBY of Portland,
d. June 3, 1915.
Descendant of Henry Libby (Louisburg Expedition).
8. Charter Member JOSEPH WARREN GLIDDEN of Dedham,
Mass., res. May 22, 1934.
Descendant of Charles Glidden (King Philip's War).
9. JOHN TUDOR RICHARDS of Gardiner,
did not qualify but was elected a member of the Council of the Society at its organization.
10. Charter Member FRITZ HERMAN JORDAN of Portland, d.
April 15, 1921.
Descendant of Major Samuel Appleton (Great Swamp Fight).
11. REV. HENRY SWEETSER BURRAGE of
Portland, res. June 17, 1924.
Descendant of Major Simon Willard (King Philip's War).
12. Charter Member CHARLES HARROD BOYD of Portland, d.
February 9, 1919.
Descendant of Samuel Brocklebank (Killed in King Philip's War).
13. Charter Member GEN. FRANCIS FESSENDEN of Portland,
d. January 2, 1906.
Descendant of Robert Swan (King Philip's War).
14. Charterer GEORGE FREDERIC EVANS of Portland, d.
January 10, 1908.
Descendant of Sergeant Elias Maverick. Member of New Hampshire Society.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 15. Dec. 7, 1898 | WILLIAM JORDAN MAYBURY of Saco, d. April 19, 1931.
<i>Descendant of Richard Mayberry (Maybury).</i> |
| 16. Dec. 7, 1898 | CHARLES FAY of Bar Harbor, d. September 3, 1910.
<i>Descendant of Col. Simon Lothrop (Louisburg 1745).</i> |
| 17. Jan. 7, 1899 | WADSWORTH NOYES of Portland, d. April 20, 1926.
<i>Descendant of Richard Swan (King Philip's War).</i> |
| 18. Feb. 7, 1899 | PHILIP INGRAHAM JONES of Portland, d. October 21, 1936.
<i>Descendant of Gov. Nicholas Easton.</i> |
| 19. Mar. 30, 1899 | EDWARD PAYSON BURNHAM withdrawn after election. |
| 20. Mar. 31, 1899 | EBEN COREY of Portland, d. March 25, 1905.
<i>Descendant of Capt. Isaac Ilsley (Louisburg 1745).</i> |
| 21. Mar. 31, 1899 | WILLIAM ADDISON HOUGHTON of Brunswick, d. October 22, 1917.
<i>Descendant of Major Thomas Browne (King Philip's War).</i> |
| 22. Mar. 31, 1899 | EDWARD ANSON BUTLER of Rockland, d. March 23, 1924.
<i>Descendant of Col. John Butler (Louisburg 1745).</i> |
| 23. Mar. 31, 1899 | JOHN WILLIAM DODGE CARTER of Portland, d. February 19, 1917.
<i>Descendant of Ephraim Carter (Garrison at Rumford, now Concord).</i> |
| 24. Mar. 31, 1899 | JOHN MONTEFICH GLIDDEN of Newcastle, res. — date not given.
<i>Descendant of Charles Glidden (King Philip's War).</i> |

MEMBERS ADMITTED

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 25. June 1, 1899 | FREDERICK STURDIVANT VAILL of Portland, d. February 10, 1931.
<i>Descendant of Myles Standish (First Military Commissioner in American Colonies).</i> |
| 26. Sept. 11, 1899 | FRANKLIN LAFAYETTE CARNEY of Portland, d. June 5, 1915.
<i>Descendant of Mark Carney (French and Indian War 1759).</i> |
| 27. Sept. 11, 1899 | JAMES CARTER FOX of Portland, res. May 2, 1913.
<i>Descendant of George Cleeve (Settler of Falmouth [Portland]).</i> |
| 28. Jan. 19, 1900 | FREDERIC HENRY GERRISH of Portland, d. September 8, 1920.
<i>Descendant of Capt. William Gerrish (King Philip's War).</i> |
| 29. May 16, 1900 | ANDREW HAWES of Portland, d. December 19, 1928.
<i>Descendant of Benjamin Titcomb (Louisburg 1745).</i> |
| 30. June 16, 1900 | AUGUSTUS FREEDOM MOULTON of Portland, d. March 16, 1933.
<i>Descendant of Ephraim Carter (Garrison at Rumford now Concord, N. H.).</i> |
| 31. June 16, 1900 | WILLIAM MOULTON INGRAHAM of Portland.
<i>Descendant of Ephraim Carter (Garrison at Rumford now Concord, N. H.).</i> |
| 32. Mar. 28, 1901 | JOHN FREEMONT HILL of Augusta, d. March 16, 1912.
<i>Descendant of Capt. John Hill (King William's War.)</i> |
| 33. Mar. 28, 1901 | EDWARD CLARENCE JONES of Portland, d. November 29, 1926.
<i>Descendant of Gov. Nicholas Easton.</i> |

MEMBERS ADMITTED

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|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 34. Apr. 26, 1901 | <p>ARCHIE LEE TALBOT of Lewiston, res.
June 17, 1919.
<i>Descendant of Francis Cooke (Miles Standish Expedition).</i></p> |
| 35. June 1, 1901 | <p>HENRY NATHANIEL FAIRBANKS of Bangor, d. December 17, 1913.
<i>Descendant of John Howland (Great Meadow Creek).</i></p> |
| 36. June 11, 1901 | <p>EDWARD WARD COREY of Portland, d. March 15, 1923.
<i>Descendant of Gov. Simon Bradstreet.</i></p> |
| 37. June 17, 1901 | <p>FREDERICK HALE of Portland.
<i>Descendant of Col. John Goffe (Crown Point).</i></p> |
| 38. July 16, 1901 | <p>EDWARD WADSWORTH SHED of Eastport, d. August 19, 1905.
<i>Descendant of Capt. John Johnson.</i></p> |
| 39. Dec. 12, 1901 | <p>CHARLES OLIVER HASKELL of Portland, d. April 10, 1921.
<i>Descendant of Capt. Nathaniel Reynolds (King Philip's War).</i></p> |
| 40. Dec. 1, 1901 | <p>PHILIP FOSTER TURNER of Portland, d. Sept. 24, 1931.
<i>Descendant of Corp. John Reed (Spanish and Indian War 1745-1749).</i></p> |
| 41. June 17, 1902 | <p>WILLIAM KENNEDY SANDERSON of Portland, res. Dec. 31, 1934.
<i>Descendant of John Sanderson (Deputy).</i></p> |
| 42. June 17, 1902 | <p>AUGUSTUS LEDYARD SMITH, JR. of Madison, d. December 20, 1924.
<i>Descendant of Capt. Timothy Childs (Queen Anne's War).</i></p> |
| 43. June 17, 1902 | <p>MORRILL NEWMAN DREW of Portland, d. September 27, 1917.
<i>Descendant of Dept. Gov. James Bishop.</i></p> |

MEMBERS ADMITTED

44. Dec. 8, 1902 WALTER GILMAN PAGE of Boston, res.
June 17, 1922.
Descendant of Lieut. Joseph Page (King George's War).
45. May 13, 1903 EDWARD ARTHUR SHAW of Portland.
Descendant of John Alden (Duxbury Co., 1643).
46. June 26, 1903 EDWARD GRISWOLD VAILL of Portland,
d. May 21, 1944.
Descendant of Capt. Myles Standish (First Military Commissioner in American Colonies).
47. Jan. 21, 1904 STEPHEN HOLMES WEEKS of Portland,
d. September 1, 1909.
Descendant of Capt. Samuel Weeks.
48. Jan. 21, 1904 ALBERT RUSSELL SAVAGE of Auburn, d.
June 14, 1917.
Descendant of Thomas Savage (French and Indian War).
49. Feb. 19, 1904 RALPH EMERY of Belfast, d. December
8, 1918.
Descendant of James Emery, Sr.
50. Feb. 19, 1904 JOHN WALKER SPAULDING of Portland,
res. June 17, 1912.
Descendant of Lieut. John Spaulding (King Philip's War).
51. Feb. 19, 1904 WILLIAM LITTLE GERRISH of Saco, d.
Nov. 22, 1936.
Descendant of Capt. William Gerrish (King Philip's War).
52. Feb. 19, 1904 ALFRED LEWIS PINNEO DENNIS of Chi-
cago, res. May 19, 1909.
Descendant of Gov. William Bradford.
53. Feb. 19, 1904 ARTHUR HINSMAN HUNT of Boston, res.
June 17, 1914.
Descendant of Jonathan Hunt (Representative at Court).

MEMBERS ADMITTED

54. June 25, 1904 ARTHUR SCOTT GILSON of Portland, d.
October 9, 1914.
Descendant of William Pollard (Fort William Henry).
55. Apr. 13, 1905 WALTER EDWARD ELWELL of Togus, d.
January 13, 1927.
Descendant of Moses Little (King Philip's War).
56. Apr. 24, 1905 JOHN CARROLL PERKINS of Portland,
res. date not given in record.
Descendant of Capt. Myles Standish.
57. Oct. 24, 1905 HENRY BEAUMONT PENNELL of Port-
land, d. April 19, 1920.
Descendant of Gov. Theophilus Eaton.
58. Jan. 26, 1906 PHILIP GREELEY BROWN of Portland,
d. Dec. 18, 1934.
Descendant of Capt. Thomas Bradbury.
59. Apr. 16, 1907 JOHN FRANCIS COGSWELL of Falmouth,
d. September 2, 1916.
Descendant of Capt. William Goodhue.
60. Apr. 16, 1907 WILLIAM SENTER of Portland, d. Dec.
3, 1926.
Descendant of Capt. William Gerrish (King Philip's War).
61. Nov. 9, 1907 WALTER IRVING WOODMAN of St. Au-
gustine, Fla. d. March 19, 1933.
*Descendant of Isaac Allerton (Deputy Gover-
nor).*
62. Mar. 25, 1908 , MURRAY CUSHING DONNELL of Houl-
ton, dr. June 16, 1922.
Descendant of Gov. William Bradford.
63. Mar. 26, 1908 REV. HARRY P. SEYMOUR of Auburn, d.
October 23, 1917. World War I in
France.
Descendant of Robert Lockwood.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

64. May 14, 1909 ELMER ANSEL DOTEN of Portland, d.
Dec. 21, 1921.
*Descendant of John Howland (Great Meadow
Creek).*
65. May 19, 1909 CHARLES FOLSOM JONES of Skowhegan,
d. October 22, 1931.
Descendant of John Folsom (Representative).
66. May 19, 1909 LANGDON SARGENT CHILCOTT of Ban-
gor, d. May 6, 1923.
Descendant of Governor Thomas Mayhew.
67. May 19, 1909 ARTHUR HOSMER HUSE of Camden, d.
July 18, 1946.
*Descendant of John Prescott (Indian attack
on Lancaster).*
68. Nov. 30, 1909 HON. CLARENCE HALE of Portland, d.
April 9, 1934.
*Descendant of Capt. Joseph Hale (Also
Deputy).*
69. Nov. 30, 1909 SAMUEL CORY MANLEY of Augusta, d.
August 27, 1930.
Descendant of Richard Williams.
70. May 13, 1910 GEORGE ADDISON EMERY of Saco, d.
Jan. 19, 1933.
Descendant of Timothy Thornton.
71. May 29, 1911 JAMES PHINNEY BAXTER of Portland, d.
May 8, 1921.
*Descendant of Capt. Matthew Loomis (French
and Indian War).*
72. May 29, 1911 FRANK CUTTER DEERING of Saco, d.
Aug. 9, 1939.
*Descendant of John Bowden (French and
Indian War).*
73. Apr. 10, 1912 CHARLES FOBES FLAGG of Portland, d.
November 23, 1935.
*Descendant of Capt. Myles Standish (First
Military Commissioner in American Colonies).*

MEMBERS ADMITTED

74. May 2, 1913 ARTHUR CLARK HARRINGTON of Berwick.
Descendant of Daniel Warren (King Philip's War).
75. May 2, 1913 FRANKLIN JORDAN of Saco, d. Oct. 11, 1914.
Descendant of Dominicus Jordan (Indian Wars in Maine 1725).
76. May 18, 1914 CHARLES JOSEPH NICHOLS of Portland.
Descendant of Capt. James Pendleton (King Philip's War).
77. May 18, 1914 JOHN SMITH FOGG of Biddeford, dr. July 7, 1930.
Descendant of John Fogg.
78. June 6, 1916 ALBERT ALLEN PIERCE FLANDERS of Bangor, d. May 18, 1897. / 1927.
Descendant of Capt. Michael Pierce (King Philip's War).
79. May 26, 1917 ISAAC WATSON DYER of Portland, d. February 13, 1937.
Descendant of Rev. John Wise (Phelps Expedition 1689).
80. May 26, 1917 CHARLES THORNTON LIBBY of Yarmouth, res. December 16, 1930.
Descendant of Gov. Thomas Dudley.
81. Nov. 10, 1919 LESLIE COLBY CORNISH of Augusta, d. June 24, 1925.
Descendant of Cyprian Cornish (French and Indian War).
82. Nov. 10, 1919³ CHARLES LYMAN HUTCHINSON of Portland.
Descendant of Lot Conant, Jr. (Great Swamp Fight).
83. Nov. 10, 1919 HARRY MAXWELL WILSON of Portland, dr. December 31, 1936.
Descendant of Nathaniel Wilson.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

84. Nov. 10, 1919 PHILIP QUINCY LORING of Portland, d.
June 12, 1945.
Descendant of John Phinney (King Philip's War).
85. Nov. 10, 1919 KENNETH CHARLES MORTON SILLS of
Brunswick.
Descendant of Thomas Whitmore (Representative General Court).
86. Nov. 10, 1919 ISAAC BARTLETT CABOT DYER of Port-
land, dr (date not given).
Descendant of Rev. John White.
87. Dec. 13, 1920 GEORGE FOSTER CARY of Portland, res.
November 3, 1937.
Descendant of Jonathan Cary (King Philip's War).
88. Dec. 13, 1920 WALTER GOODWIN DAVIS of Portland.
Descendant of Lieut. Daniel Tilton (Louisburg 1745).
89. Dec. 29, 1920 HERBERT JENKINS BROWN of Portland,
d. April 16, 1945.
Descendant of James Kidder (King Philip's War).
90. Dec. 29, 1920 HENRY FOSTER MERRILL of Portland.
Descendant of Nicholas Noyes.
91. Dec. 29, 1920 CLIFFORD COBURN EMERSON of Port-
land, res. (date not given).
Descendant of Peter Emerson.
92. Dec. 29, 1920 HARRY MICHELS VERRILL of Portland.
Descendant of John Woodbury.
93. Dec. 29, 1920 CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH of Portland.
Descendant of Gen. Constant Southworth (King Philip's War).
94. May 25, 1922 FRANK FORRESTALL ADAMS of Portland,
dr. July 7, 1930.
Descendant of John Hall.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

95. May 25, 1922 ALLAN PRESCOTT STEVENS of Portland,
d. September 13 1937.
Descendant of Ezekiel Northend (Queen Anne's War).
96. Aug. 3, 1922 WESTON P. B. DIMOCK of Standish, res.
May 5, 1937.
Descendant of Gov. Thomas Prence, transferred membership from New Jersey Society of Colonial Wars.
97. Nov. 1, 1923 EDWARD FAIRFIELD MOODY of Portland,
res. May 10, 1935.
Descendant of Dr. Caleb Moody. Re-admitted May 20, 1946.
98. Nov. 1, 1923 GEORGE CURTIS WING, JR. of Auburn.
Descendant of Ananias Wing (King Philip's War).
99. Nov. 1, 1923 GEORGE THOMAS DAVIS of Portland, dr.
Dec. 31, 1936.
Descendant of Capt. Henry True.
100. Dec. 12, 1923 CHESTER ARTHUR JORDAN of Portland.
Descendant of Rev. Robert Jordan (Chaplain Spurwink Garrison).
101. Apr. 18, 1924 DR. PHILIP PRESTON LEWIS of Gorham,
d. Nov. 30, 1926.
Descendant of John Gorham (King Philip's War).
102. Apr. 18, 1924 ROBERT HALLOWELL GARDINER of
Gardiner, d. June 15, 1924.
Descendant of George Gardiner (Military Co. of Newport).
103. May 25, 1925 HARRY PARSONS GARLAND of Saco, d.
April 9, 1935.
Descendant of Capt. Thomas Bradbury (Salisbury Company).
104. May 25, 1926 ALMER JEROME HUSTON of Portland.
Descendant of Major Brian Pendleton (Deputy Governor).

MEMBERS ADMITTED

105. May 25, 1925 HENRY GOODWIN VAUGHAN of South Berwick.
Descendant of Rev. Robert Jordan (Chaplain Spurwink Garrison).
106. Nov. 5, 1925 GEORGE DONWORTH of Seattle, Washington.
Descendant of Joseph Young (Crown Point 1756).
107. Apr. 27, 1926 CLARENCE ELERY EATON of Portland, res. April 17, 1931.
Descendant of Major Peter Norton (French and Indian War).
108. Apr. 27, 1926 GEORGE CUSHMAN OWEN of Portland, d. January 2, 1939.
Descendant of Elder William Brewster.
109. Apr. 27, 1926 FREDERICK JULIAN ILSLEY of Portland, d. December 15, 1933.
Descendant of Isaac Ilsley (King Philip's War).
110. Apr. 27, 1926 GEORGE LEWIS STEPHENS of Oxford, dr. January 23, 1936.
Descendant of Thomas Lund, Sr.
111. Apr. 15, 1926 HAROLD HUBBARD BOURNE of Kennebunk.
Descendant of James Gilpatrick (Louisburg Expedition).
112. Oct. 15, 1926 ALBERT STANTON WOODMAN of Portland, d. Dec. 29, 1931.
Descendant of Isaac Allerton (Deputy Governor).
113. Apr. 27, 1927 REUEL WASHBURN SMITH of Auburn, dr. Oct. 12, 1942.
Descendant of Samuel Washburn (King Philip's War).
114. Apr. 27, 1927 HUGH JOSEPH CHISHOLM of Portland.
Descendant of Lieut. Edmund Greenleaf.

MEMBERS ADMITTED

115. May 17, 1928 ISAAC ILSLEY of Toronto, Canada, res.
May 22, 1934.
Descendant of Isaac Ilsley (Great Swamp Fight).
116. May 17, 1928 CARLETON POTTER SMALL of Portland.
Descendant of Francis Small (Indian fighter).
117. May 17, 1928 HAROLD CLAYTON JORDAN of Portland.
Descendant of Capt. Dominicus Jordan (Indian fighter).
118. May 16, 1929 JACOB McCLELLAN HORNE of Portland,
dr. (date not given).
Descendant of Isaac Ilsley (King Philip's War).
119. May 16, 1929 FRANCIS ORVILLE LIBBY of Portland.
Descendant of John Libby of Scarboro (Indian fighter).
120. May 16, 1929 HARRY BENNETT AYER of Saco, d. Feb-
ruary 9, 1942.
Descendant of Gowen Wilson (Garrison House, Kittery).
121. June 3, 1930 FRANK PERCY AYER of Bangor.
Descendant of Gowen Wilson (Garrison House, Kittery).
122. June 3, 1930 ELMER ELLSWORTH PARMENTER of
Portland, res. Jan. 6, 1932.
Descendant of John Alden (Council of War, Plymouth).
123. June 3, 1930 JOHN CLYDE ARNOLD of Augusta.
Descendant of John Gorham (King Philip's War).
124. June 3, 1930 WILLIAM EDGAR SHERMAN of Bar Har-
bor, dr. January 23, 1936.
Descendant of William Sherman.
125. June 3, 1930 WARREN CLOUDMAN KING of Portland,
d. Oct. 10, 1942.
Descendant of Lieut. Roger Plaisted (Indian fighter).

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MEMBERS ADMITTED

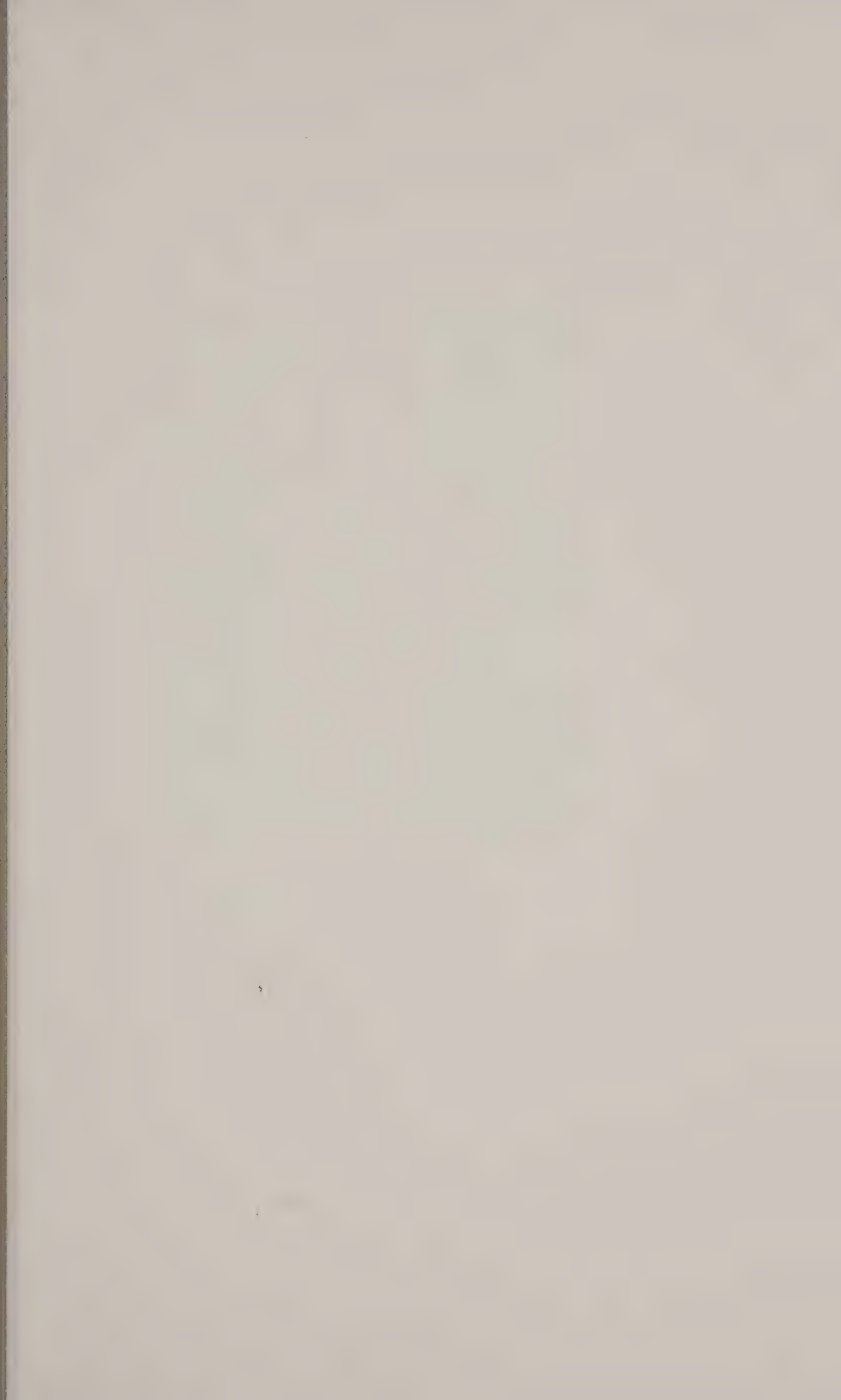
126. Dec. 16, 1930 JOHN FRANKLIN KNOWLTON of Portland, res. (date not given).
Descendant of John Alden (Council of War, Plymouth).
127. Dec. 16, 1930 CONVERSE EDWARD LEACH of Portland.
Descendant of Capt. Samuel Brocklebank (King Philip's War).
128. Jan. 25, 1932 CLINTON WILDES DAVIS of Portland.
Descendant of Capt. John Davis (French attack in 1746).
129. Jan. 25, 1932 JOSEPH LYLE MCCORISON, JR. (REV.) of Boston.
Descendant of William McCorison (Falmouth Militia). Res. in 1937. Re-admitted in 1945.
130. June 16, 1932 FRANCIS SEYMOUR BENJAMIN of Portland.
Descendant of Capt. Ezekiel Northend (Queen Anne's War).
131. Oct. 28, 1932 WILLIAM OTIS SAWTELLE of Islesford, res. Nov. 3, 1937.
Descendant of Moses Sawtelle (French and Indian War).
132. Jan. 26, 1933 SYDNEY BARTELS LARRABEE of Portland, d. June 22, 1935.
Descendant of Benjamin Larrabee (Indian fighter).
133. Apr. 26, 1934 EDWARD KALLOCH GOULD of Rockland, d. November 14, 1939.
Descendant of John Lindsay (Crown Point, 1755).
134. Apr. 26, 1934 EDWIN STOCKTON COX of Portland, d. January 24, 1940.
Descendant of Richard Borden (Deputy).
135. Apr. 26, 1934 EDWARD RICHARDSON ELWELL of Cape Elizabeth.
Descendant of Moses Little (King Philip's War).

MEMBERS ADMITTED

136. Apr. 26, 1934 WILLIAM HAMMOND DOW of Portland.
Descendant of Henry Dow (Deputy).
137. Apr. 26, 1934 LUCIEN PERCY LIBBY.
Descendant of Matthew Libby (King William's War and Queen Anne's War).
138. Jan. 23, 1936 EDWARD CARLETON MORAN of Rock-
land, res. May 6, 1937.
Descendant of Benjamin Bunker (Louisburg).
139. Jan. 23, 1936 LESTER CURTIS AYER of Portland, d.
November 8, 1940.
Descendant of Gowen Wilson (Garrison House, Kittery).
140. Dec. 17, 1936 JOSEPH PRESSEY FLAGG of Portland.
Descendant of Myles Standish, First Military Commissioner in American Colonies.
141. May 20, 1937 DR. JOHN STEWART MILLIKEN of Port-
land, d. September 4, 1943.
Descendant of Andrew Alger (Killed fighting Indians 1675).
142. May 20, 1937 RUSSELL VALE WATERHOUSE of Kenne-
bunk.
Descendant of Samuel Waterhouse, Sr.
143. May 20, 1937 EDWARD SWAZEY ANTHOINE of Port-
land. Application withdrawn.
Descendant of William Woodside.
144. Apr. 24, 1939 HERBERT ELDRIDGE MILLIKEN of Port-
land, d. Feb. 10, 1943.
Descendant of Col. Benjamin Church (King Philip's War).
145. Apr. 11, 1940 PERCIVAL PROCTOR BAXTER of Port-
land.
Descendant of Capt. Matthew Loomis (French and Indian War).
146. May 15, 1940 ROY ADELBERT EVANS of Kennebunk.
Descendant of Capt. Job Hodges (Massachusetts Militia).

MEMBERS ADMITTED

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| 147. May 15, 1940 | CARROLL BROWN SKILLIN of Portland.
<i>Descendant of Samuel Skillin—Capt.—1762.</i> |
| 148. Apr. 16, 1941 | HENRY LEWIS of Portland.
<i>Descendant of Gov. Roger Conant.</i> |
| 149. Apr. 3, 1942 | HAROLD CLARK DURRELL of Kenne-
bunkport, d. July 7, 1943.
<i>Descendant of Capt. Benjamin Durrell (Bean's
Company 1750).</i> |
| 150. Apr. 3, 1942 | HERBERT BENJAMIN PIERCE of Port-
land.
<i>Descendant of Richard Martin (King Philip's
War).</i> |
| 151. May 20, 1944 | RICHARD DODGE of South Portland.
<i>Descendant of Benjamin Dodge.</i> |
| 152. Mar. 26, 1945 | JOHN BOURNE of Kennebunk.
<i>Descendant of James Gilpatrick (Louisburg
Expedition).</i> |
| 153. Mar. 11, 1945 | EDWARD DEERING NOYES, JR. of Port-
land.
<i>Descendant of Capt. Isaac Ilsley (King Philip's
War).</i> |
| 154. May 19, 1945 | EDWIN BONNETTE BENJAMIN of Port-
land.
<i>Descendant of Ezekiel Northend (Queen
Anne's War).</i> |
| 155. May 19, 1945 | FRANCIS SEYMOUR BENJAMIN, JR. of
Portland.
<i>Descendent of Ezekiel Northend (Queen
Anne's War).</i> |
| 156. Apr. 9, 1946 | WILLIAM WARDWELL TREAT of Bucks-
port.
<i>Descendant of Gov. Robert Treat.</i> |
| 157. Apr. 9, 1946 | HARRY KIMBALL TORREY of Portland.
<i>Descendant of Cutting Pettengill (Massa-
chusetts Militia).</i> |





HON. WILLIAM MOULTON INGRAHAM
*Former Governor and for many years
Deputy Governor General*

OFFICERS OF SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MAINE

GOVERNORS

Col. John M. Glidden, 1899-1900
Gen. Francis Fessenden, 1900-1903
Fritz H. Jordan, 1903-1915
William M. Ingraham, 1915-1916
Maj. Charles H. Boyd, 1916-1917
Frederic H. Gerrish, 1917-1921
Augustus F. Moulton, 1921-1924
Philip I. Jones, 1924-1926
Isaac W. Dyer, 1926-1929
Charles J. Nichols, 1929-1939
John C. Arnold, 1939-1945
Harold H. Bourne, 1945-

DEPUTY GOVERNORS

Gen. Francis Fessenden, 1899-1900
Fritz H. Jordan, 1900-1903
Maj. Charles H. Boyd, 1903-1916
Frederic H. Gerrish, 1916-1917
Augustus F. Moulton, 1917-1921
Philip I. Jones, 1921-1924
Isaac W. Dyer, 1924-1926
Charles J. Nichols, 1926-1929
Charles F. Flagg, 1929-1935
George F. Cary, 1936-1938
John C. Arnold, 1938-1939
George C. Wing, Jr., 1939-1941
Harold H. Bourne, 1941-1945
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1945-

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Fritz H. Jordan, 1899-1900
Maj. Charles H. Boyd, 1900-1903
John F. Hill, 1903-1906
Frederic H. Gerrish, 1906-1916
Augustus F. Moulton, 1916-1917
William Senter, 1917-1921
Isaac W. Dyer, 1921-1924
William Senter, 1924-1927
Charles F. Flagg, 1927-1929
George F. Cary, 1929-1936
Carleton P. Small, 1936-1938
Edward K. Gould, 1938-1939
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1939-1945
Roy A. Evans, 1945-

SECRETARIES

Maj. Henry S. Burrage, 1899-1905
Philip F. Turner, 1905-1910
Philip I. Jones, 1910-1916
Walter E. Elwell, 1916-1918
Charles J. Nichols, 1918-1926
Clarence E. Eaton, 1926-1931
Allen P. Stevens, 1931-1937
Carleton P. Small, 1937-1938
Almer J. Huston, 1938-

TREASURER

Edward Deering Noyes, 1899-1906
James C. Fox, 1906-1910
Frederick S. Vaill, 1910-1921
George F. Cary, 1921-1928
Edward F. Moody, 1928-1930
Harry B. Ayer, 1930-1931
George C. Wing, Jr., 1931-1938

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Reuel W. Smith, 1938-1943
Henry Lewis, 1943-1946
Constant Southworth, 1946-

REGISTRAR

Charles F. Libby, 1899-1915
(Registrar omitted in list of officers 1910-1911-1912-
Charles F. Libby, 1913-1915.)

Augustus F. Moulton, 1915-1916
Elmer A. Doten, 1916-1918
Edward A. Butler, 1918-1924
George C. Wing, Jr., 1924-1926
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1926-1927
Reuel W. Smith, 1927-1938
Kenneth C. M. Sills, 1938-1939
Harry B. Ayer, 1939-1942
Henry Lewis, 1942-1943
Edward A. Shaw, 1943-1946
Carleton P. Small, 1946-

HISTORIAN

Prof. William A. Houghton, 1899-1906
Rev. John C. Perkins, 1906-1912
Clarence Hale, 1912-1920
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1920-1921
William Senter, 1921-1924
Arthur H. Huse, 1924-1926
Charles F. Flagg, 1926-1927
Arthur H. Huse, 1927-1930
Isaac W. Dyer, 1930-1934
John C. Arnold, 1934-1938
George C. Wing, Jr., 1938-1939
Edward K. Gould, 1939-1940
Kenneth C. M. Sills, 1940-1943
George C. Wing, Jr., 1943-

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION

GENEALOGIST

Henry Deering, 1899-1918
Philip F. Turner, 1918-1932
Almer J. Huston, 1932-1938
Harry B. Ayer, 1938-1939
Charles J. Nichols, 1939-

SURGEON

Dr. William J. Maybury, 1899-1902
Dr. Frederic H. Gerrish, 1902-1906
Dr. Stephen H. Weeks, 1906-1910
(None in 1910-1911-1912-1913-1914)
Dr. Walter E. Elwell, 1915-1921
Dr. William J. Maybury, 1921-1925
Dr. Philip P. Lewis, 1925-1927
Dr. John S. Fogg, 1927-1931
(None from 1931-1938)
Dr. John S. Milliken, 1938-1944
(None from 1944-1947)

CHAPLAIN

Henry S. Burrage, 1906-1921
Kenneth C. M. Sills, 1921-1937
Arthur H. Huse, 1937-1945
Kenneth C. M. Sills, 1945-1946
Arthur H. Huse, 1946-
Deceased July 18, 1946

CHANCELLOR

Albert R. Savage, 1906-1910
William M. Ingraham, 1910-1915
Charles J. Nichols, 1915-1918
William M. Ingraham, 1918-1921
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1921-1923
Leslie C. Cornish, 1923-1926
George C. Wing, Jr., 1926-1931

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Harold H. Bourne, 1931-1941

Carroll B. Skillin, 1941-

DEPUTY GOVERNOR GENERAL

Col. John M. Glidden, 1899-1900

Gen. Francis Fessenden, 1900-1905

Col. John M. Glidden, 1905-1906

Fritz H. Jordan, 1906-1921

William M. Ingraham, 1921-1924

Augustus F. Moulton, 1924-1931

William M. Ingraham, 1931-1945

John C. Arnold, 1945-

(No Deputy General appears to have been elected for 1909-1921 but Fritz H. Jordan held by virtue of previous election.)

GENTLEMEN OF THE COUNCIL

Gen. John T. Richards, 1899-1900

Maj. Charles H. Boyd, 1899-1902

Maj. Edward E. Newcomb, 1899-1900

George F. Evans, 1899-1901

Henry Deering, 1899-1900

John M. Glidden, 1900-1903

Edward A. Butler, 1900-1916

Dr. Frederic H. Gerrish, 1900-1902

Eben Corey, 1901-1905

John F. Hill, 1902-1907

Augustus F. Moulton, 1902-1916

Andrew Hawes, 1903-1906

John W. D. Carter, 1903-1906

Frederick S. Vaill, 1905-1910

Edward D. Noyes, 1906-1917

Augustus L. Smith, 1907-1910

Joseph W. Glidden, 1910-1916

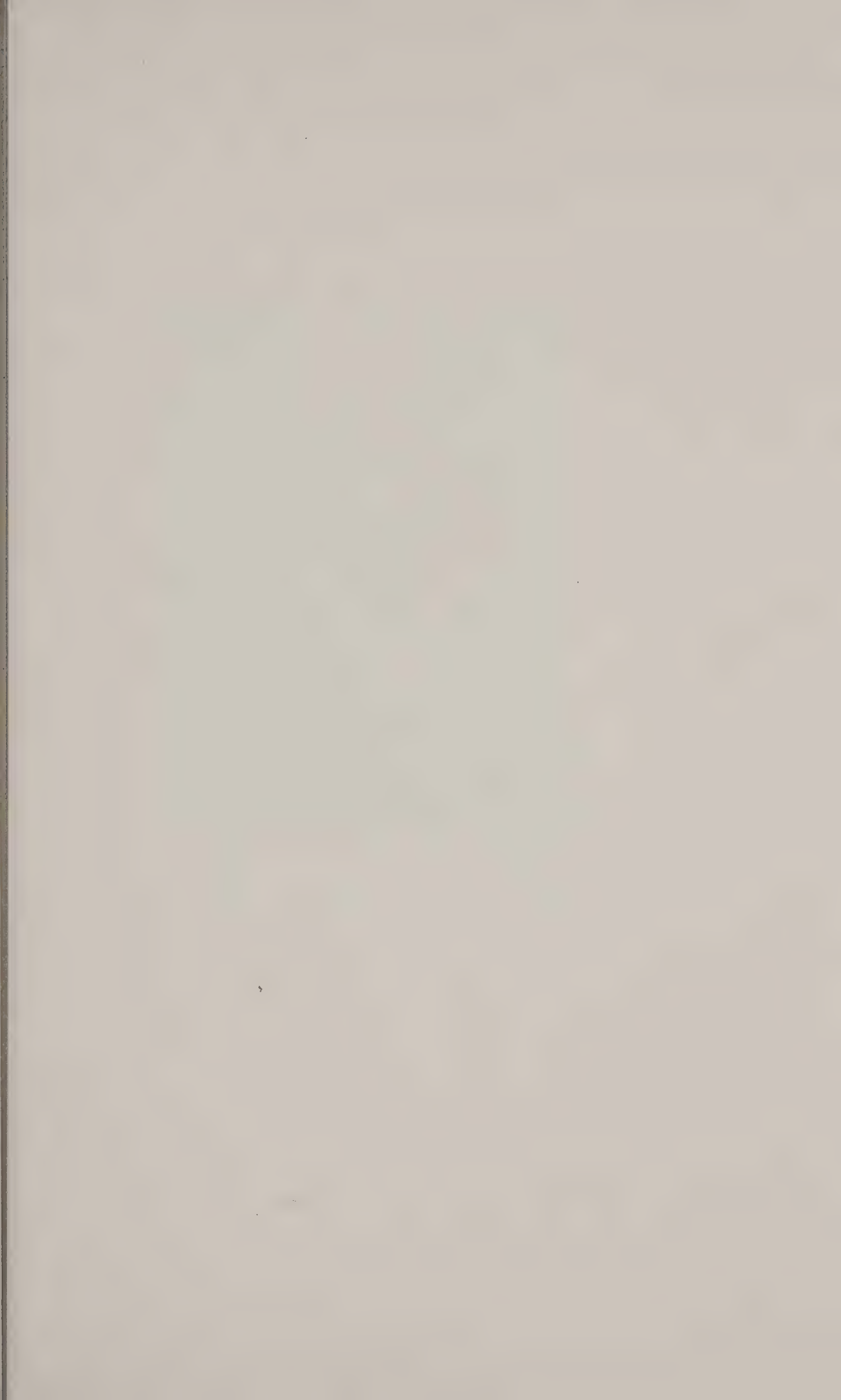
James C. Fox, 1910-1911

Clarence Hale, 1911-1912

William Senter, 1912-1918

OFFICERS SINCE ORGANIZATION

Philip I. Jones, 1916-1920
Charles F. Flagg, 1916-1920
Edward G. Vaill, 1916-1926
(Only four Gentlemen of Council elected
1917-1918-1919)
John M. Glidden, 1918-1922
Edward D. Noyes, 1919-1920
Harry M. Wilson, 1920-1921
Edward C. Jones, 1920-1924
Charles T. Libby, 1921-1924
William L. Gerrish, 1920-1923
Philip Q. Loring, 1922-1927
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1923-1925
Fred C. Deering, 1924-1925
Edward F. Moody, 1924-1928
Edward D. Noyes, 1925-1929
Walter G. Davis, 1925-1926
William M. Ingraham, 1926-
Philip I. Jones, 1906-1937
George C. Owen, 1926-1930
George F. Cary, 1928-1929
Allan P. Stevens, 1929-1930
Isaac B. C. Dyer, 1929-1932
Charles L. Hutchinson, 1930-1939
Frederick J. Illsley, 1930-1933
Converse E. Leach, 1932-1933
Carleton P. Small, 1933-1936
Edward G. Vaill, 1934-1937
Constant Southworth, 1936-1946
Converse E. Leach, 1937-
Edward K. Gould, 1937-1938
William H. Dow, 1938-1945
Carleton P. Small, 1939-
John C. Arnold, 1945-
Henry Lewis, 1946-





CHARLES JOSEPH NICHOLS, LITT. M.
Former Governor and Genealogist of the Society

NAMES OF AUTHORS AND PAPERS
READ BEFORE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
AT VARIOUS COURTS

THE RECORDS OF THE MEETING OF THE COUNCIL
NOT INCLUDED, EXCEPTING A MEETING OF THE
GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF
COLONIAL WARS, JUNE 10, 1910.

June 17, 1899 the First Annual Court after organization was held at Riverton, Portland. The seal was presented by Col. John Murray Glidden and Mr. Henry Deering, and adopted by the Society.

Nov. 2, 1899. Special Court held at Portland. Members of Colonial Dames also present. Rev. Henry S. Burrage, paper, "The Plymouth Colony in Maine."

June 16, 1900. General Court held at Riverton, in Portland (June 17th being Sunday). No paper, no address.

June 17, 1901. General Court held at Portland. Prof. William A. Houghton, a paper, "John Prescott—Founder of Lancaster, Massachusetts."

June 17, 1902. General Court held at Portland. Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper entitled, "Scarboro in Colonial Times."

Feb. 5, 1903. Special Court held in Portland. Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper, "Ferdinando Gorges."

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

June 26, 1903. Adjourned Court held on Yacht "Brentwood" in Portland Harbor. James P. Baxter, a paper entitled, "Richmond Island in our Early Colonial History."

March 14, 1904. Special Court held in Portland. Prof. A. L. P. Dennis of Bowdoin College, a paper entitled, "Martin Pring."

March 30, 1905. At a Special Court held at Portland with members of the Maine Historical Society and members of the Colonial Dames, Rev. Henry S. Burrage, a paper entitled, "The Beginnings of Colonial Maine," illustrated by lantern slides.

In 1905. Published History and Roster of Col. Jedidiah Preble's Regiment with Capt. Samuel Cobb's Journal.

June 16, 1906. General Court held at Residence of Governor Jordan (June 17th being Sunday). No paper, no address.

June 17, 1907. General Court held at the home of the Governor of the Society, Fritz H. Jordan; Dr. Stephen H. Weeks, paper entitled, "History of Colonial Medicines in America."

The Society was represented by Governor Fritz Herman Jordan on August 7 and 8, 1907 at the City of Bath, celebrating the three hundredth anniversary of the beginning of shipbuilding in America. The Popham Colonists soon after their arrival began the construction of a vessel named "Virginia"—much of the material having been brought by them from England—which was soon launched and on which many returned to their

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

homeland the next summer on the abandonment of the Colony.

On August 22, 1907, the Society was represented by Governor Fritz Herman Jordan at the rededication of the monument to Father Rasle in Norridgewock.

On August 29th of the same year the Society was represented by Governor Jordan on the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Popham Colony and the rededication of a monument already erected at Popham. This had been recut and placed within the bounds of the original fort. The Fort was erected in 1607, the first in New England, known as Fort Saint George, but was abandoned in 1608 when the colony returned to England. The words on the tablet are as follows:

THE FIRST ENGLISH COLONY
ON THE SHORE OF NEW ENGLAND
WAS FOUNDED HERE AUGUST 1607.

This should not be confused with Fort Popham erected in the town of Phippsburg in 1861.

There was also in Maine another Fort St. George erected in 1809 on the St. George's River which has since been abandoned.

June 17, 1908. General Court held in Portland. Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper entitled, "The Church and State in New England."

Jan. 21, 1909. Special Court held in Portland. Rev. Henry S. Burrage read a paper entitled, "Maine Soldiers at Louisburg."

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

June 10th and 11th, 1910. General Council of the General Society of Colonial Wars was held in Portland, the State of Maine Society being the host. In addition to the General Officers, there were representatives for the State Societies of Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, Michigan, New York, and Vermont. Visits were made to First Parish Church, Maine Historical Society, and the Wadsworth Longfellow House. On the second day guests were taken to Newcastle and Pemaquid and were entertained at lunch at the Glidden Homestead.

June 17, 1910 General Court held in Portland. No paper, no address.

June 17, 1911. General Court held at Riverton in Portland. Paper by Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, entitled, "Old New England Parishes."

June 17, 1912. General Court held in Portland. Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper entitled, "The Great Swamp Fight."

Sept. 14, 1912. Special Court held at Scarborough. Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper on "Traditions of Scarborough."

June 17, 1913. General Court held at Riverton in Portland. No paper, no address.

June 17, 1914. General Court held at Riverton in Portland. Charles J. Nichols, a paper entitled "Arnold's March to Quebec."

June 17, 1915. General Court held at Country Club, Falmouth. Address by Governor Jordan on "Fort New Casco." (The meeting was held on location of that Fort.)

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

June 17, 1916. General Court held at Riverton, Portland. Charles F. Flagg, a paper entitled, "Landing of Capt. Samuel Moody on Falmouth Neck, June 1716."

June 16, 1917. General Court held at Riverton, Portland. Charles J. Nichols read a paper entitled, "Arnold on Lake Champlain and at Saratoga."

June 17, 1918. General Court held at residence of Governor Jordan in Portland. No paper, no address.

June 17, 1919. General Court held at Country Club, Falmouth. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper, subject, "The Colonial Dames."

June 17, 1920. General Court held at Falmouth. Isaac W. Dyer, a paper entitled, "John Ware, the American Hampden."

June 17, 1921. General Court held at Falmouth. Augustus F. Moulton, a paper entitled, "Land Titles in Colonial Maine."

At this Court there was presented by the Society a "War Medal" to Compatriot Major Joseph W. Glidden and Compatriot Arthur Clark Harrington, for valiant services in the war with Germany and memorial services for Compatriot Henry Platt Seymour killed in France October 24, 1917.

June 17, 1922. General Court held at Falmouth. Charles J. Nichols, a paper entitled, "The Missions of California."

June 16, 1923. General Court held at Falmouth. George F. Cary, a paper entitled, "Some Aspects of Democracy."

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

- June 17, 1924. General Court held at Falmouth. Isaac W. Dyer, a paper entitled, "Failing Love of Liberty."
- June 17, 1925. General Court held at Falmouth. Charles F. Flagg, subject, "The Soul of a City."
- June 17, 1926. General Court held at Falmouth. Hon. George C. Wing, Jr., a paper entitled, "William Ladd—the Apostle of Peace."
- June 17, 1927. General Court held at Falmouth. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College, a paper entitled, "Patriotism and Poetry."
- June 16, 1928. General Court held at Falmouth. The Society unveiled and dedicated a bronze marker set in stone to commemorate Fort New Casco in Falmouth. The dedication was made by Charles J. Nichols and historical address by Judge Clarence Hale.
- June 17, 1929. General Court held at Falmouth; no paper, no address.
- June 17, 1930. General Court held in Gorham as guests of Compatriot Isaac W. Dyer. The Society, with the Community Club and citizens of Gorham, dedicated a bronze memorial set in a boulder to mark the site of the "Fort of Gorhamtown" on Fort Hill. The presentation was made by Governor Charles J. Nichols, and Hon. Isaac W. Dyer delivered the historical address.
- December 16, 1930. At a Special Court held at Portland, the Society had as guests, Governor General George deB. Keim and Honorary Governor General Col. Louis R. Cheney. The former delivered an

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

address on "The Society of Colonial Wars" and the latter a paper entitled, "John Trumbull, Soldier and Artist."

June 17, 1931. General Court held at Cape Elizabeth. The Society entertained as a guest, Mr. Joseph N. Dummer of Rowley, Mass., Vice President of Newbury Historical Society, who gave an address on "Byfield, the Story of a Colonial Parish."

Aug. 21, 1931. The Society dedicated a bronze memorial tablet, marking the site of Scottow Stockade Fort built in Scarborough in 1681 and destroyed by French and Indians in 1690. Dedication by Compatriot George C. Wing, Jr. Hon. Augustus F. Moulton, a former Governor of the Society, gave an address on the "Settlement of Scarborough, the building and destruction of the Fort."

June 17, 1932. Annual Court held in Portland; no paper, no address.

June 17, 1933. Annual Court was held in Standish; the members being guests of Governor and Mrs. Charles J. Nichols at their summer cottage—recreation, boating, and fishing—no paper, no address.

At this Court the date of holding the Annual Court was changed from June 17th to May 20th, the date of the fall of Fort Loyal in 1690 in the then town of Falmouth, now Portland. The reason for the change was—many of the college commencements were often during the week of June 17th.

May 19, 1934. Annual Court held in Cape Elizabeth; no paper, no address.

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

- May 20, 1935. Annual Court held in Portland. Chief Justice William R. Pattangall, a paper entitled, "In Praise of the Puritans."
- May 20, 1936. Annual Court held in Portland; no paper, no address.
- May 20, 1937. Annual Court held in Cape Elizabeth. Governor Charles J. Nichols, a paper entitled, "A Trip On The Yukon."
- May 20, 1938. Annual Court held in Portland; no paper, no address.
- Sept. 17, 1938. Special Court held in Cape Elizabeth with the Daughters of the Colonial Wars as guests. Judge Lauren M. Sanborn addressed the Societies. Subject: "The Restoration of Old Williamsburg."
- May 20, 1939. Annual Court held in Cape Elizabeth; no paper, no address.
- May 20, 1940. Annual Court held at Fort Western, Augusta. President Kenneth C. M. Sills of Bowdoin College gave an address entitled, "World Affairs."
- May 20, 1941. Annual Court held at Cape Elizabeth. Prof. Herbert R. Brown of Bowdoin College addressed the Society. Subject: "Older American Fiction and How it Reflected the Thought and Feeling of the Times."
- May 20, 1942. Annual Court held at Portland. Rev. Andrew T. McWhorten of Augusta addressed the members.
- May 20, 1943. Annual Court held in Portland; no paper, no address.
- May 20, 1944. Annual Court held at Portland was adjourned to May 23rd in order to have Governor

ACTIVITIES AND AUTHORS

General Edion G. Lewis as a guest, who addressed the members relative "To the Origin, Duties, and Objects of the Society of Colonial Wars."

May 19, 1945. (The 20th falling on Sunday.) Annual Court held at Portland. Genealogist Charles J. Nichols—paper, "Benedict Arnold."

May 20, 1946. Annual Court held at Portland. Genealogist Charles J. Nichols, paper, "The Colonial Wars of New England."

At this Court it was voted that the Genealogist prepare and cause to be published a History of the Society and to include therein the paper on "Benedict Arnold" read by Genealogist Nichols at the Annual Court, May 19, 1945.

MEMBERS OF
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE

SEPTEMBER 20, 1946

- John Clyde Arnold, 78 Green Street, Augusta, Maine.
Frank Percy Ayer, 48 Savage Street, Bangor, Maine.
Hon. Percival Proctor Baxter, 92 West Street, Portland, Maine.
Edwin Bonette Benjamin, 384 Spring Street, Portland, Maine.
Francis Seymour Benjamin, 384 Spring Street, Portland, Maine.
Francis Seymour Benjamin, Jr., 384 Spring Street, Portland, Maine.
Harold Hubbard Bourne, Kennebunk, Maine.
John Bourne, Kennebunk, Maine.
Hugh Joseph Chisholm, 233 W. Promenade, Portland, Maine, and 230 Park Avenue, N. Y.
Clinton Wildes Davis, 90 Vaughan Street, Portland, Maine.
Walter Goodwin Davis, 155 Western Promenade, Portland, Maine.
Richard Dodge, 13 C Street, South Portland, Maine.
Hon. George Donworth, Hoge Building, Seattle, Washington.
William Hammond Dow, 9 Dow Street, Portland, Maine.
Edward Richardson Elwell, Garden Lane, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

MEMBERS IN 1946

Roy Adelbert Evans, Kennebunk, Maine.

Joseph Pressey Flagg, 70 Carroll Street, Portland, Maine.

Hon. Frederick Hale, 99 State Street, Portland, Maine.

Arthur Clark Harrington, 35 Chaplin Street, Leominster, Mass.

Almer Jerome Huston, 68 Neal Street, Portland, Maine.

Charles Lyman Hutchinson, 116 High Street, Portland, Maine.

Hon. William Moulton Ingraham, 79 High Street, Portland, Maine.

Chester Arthur Jordan, 14 Bowdoin Street, Portland, Maine.

Harold Clayton Jordan, 44 Highland Road, South Portland, Maine.

Convers Edward Leach, 17 Belmont Street, Portland, Maine.

Henry Lewis, 3 Storer Street, Portland, Maine.

Francis Orville Libby, 2 Drew Road, South Portland, Maine.

Joseph Lyle McCarrison, Jr., 73 Tremont Street, Boston 8, Mass.

Henry Foster Merrill, 5 Eastern Promenade, Portland, Maine.

Edward Fairfield Moody, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Charles Joseph Nichols, 176 Vaughan Street, Portland, Maine.

Edward Deering Noyes, Jr., 85 Bedford Street, Portland, Maine.

MEMBERS IN 1946

Herbert Benjamin Pierce, c/o Carleton Small, 7 Deering Street, Portland, Maine.

Edward Arthur Shaw, Mitchell Road, Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Carroll Brown Skillin, 6 Deering Street, Portland, Maine.

Kenneth Charles Morton Sills, President Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine.

Carleton Potter Small, 7 Deering Street, Portland, Maine.

Constant Southworth, 77 Park Street, Portland, Maine.

Harry Kimball Torrey, Eastland Hotel, Portland, Maine.

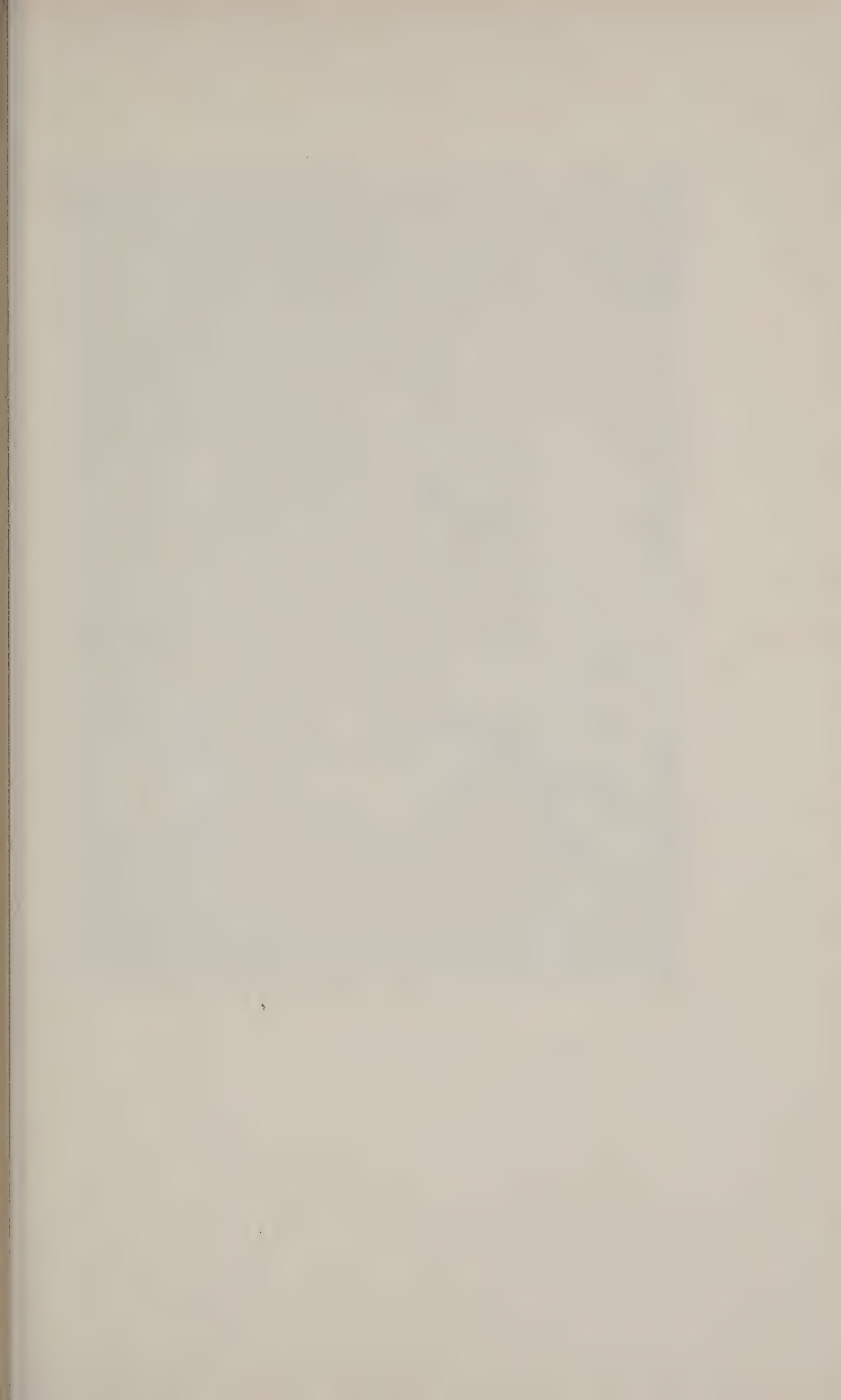
William Wardwell Treat, Belfast, Maine.

Harry Mighels Verrill, 116 State Street, Portland, Maine.

Russell Vale Waterhouse, Kennebunk, Maine.

George Curtis Wing, Jr., 81 Main Street, Auburn, Maine.

* William P. Viles had not completed his application at the time this volume went to press.

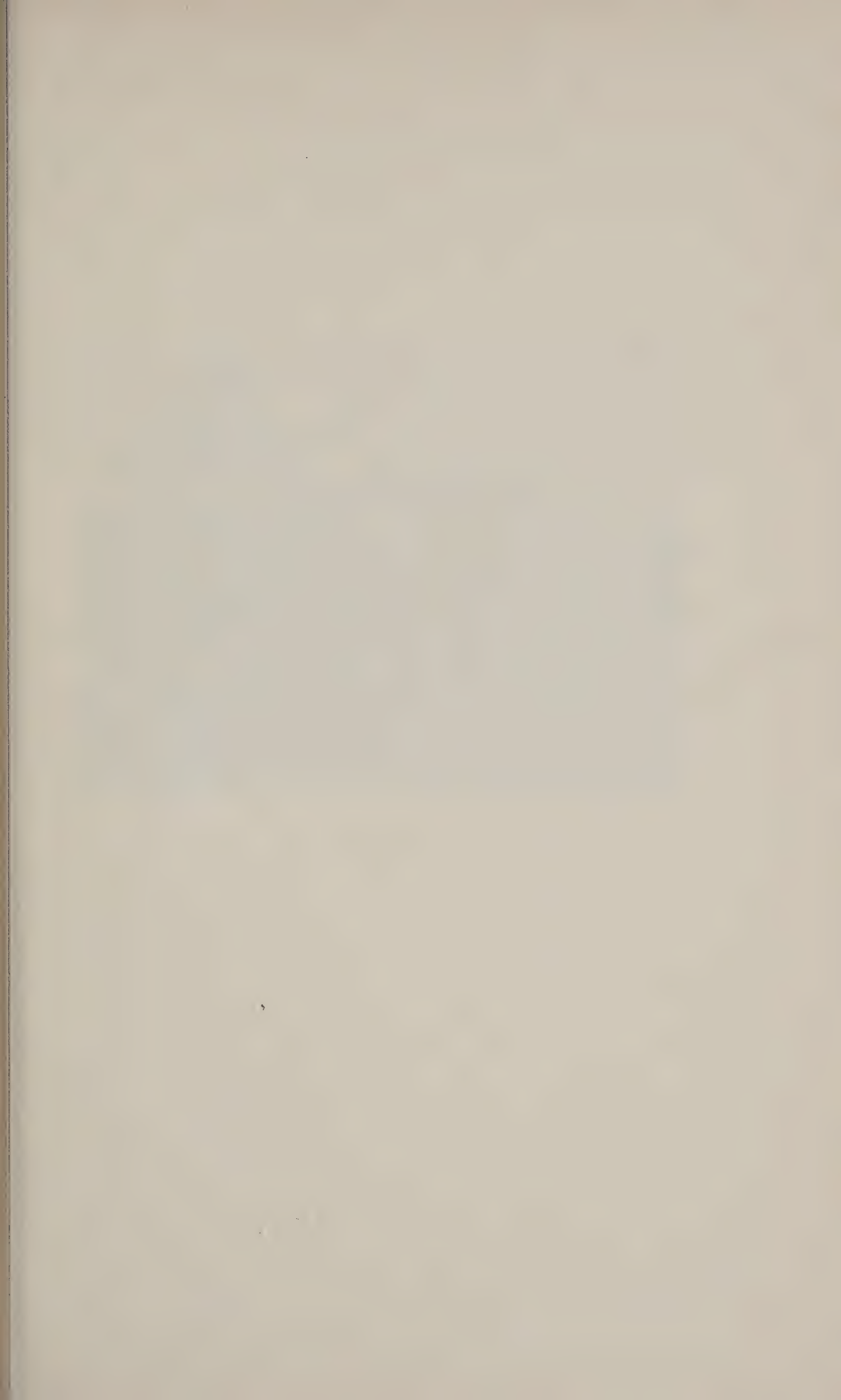


SOUTHEASTERLY NEAR THE
SHORE WAS LOCATED
FORT NEW CASCO
IN THE STRUGGLES WHICH DETERMINED
WHETHER AMERICA SHOULD BE
FRENCH OR ENGLISH
THIS FORT STOOD THE MOST NORTHERN
AND EASTERN ENGLISH OUTPOST
FROM 1701 TO 1715

IN COMMEMORATION THEREOF
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY
THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS
IN THE STATE OF MAINE
JUNE 16, 1928.



*Fort New Casco
Falmouth*



HERE WAS ERECTED

IN 1744

THE FORT

OF

GORHAMTOWN

A REFUGE AND DEFENSE AGAINST

THE ATTACKS OF THE INDIANS

TO THE BRAVE PIONEERS THIS

TABLET IS DEDICATED BY THE

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

IN THE STATE OF MAINE

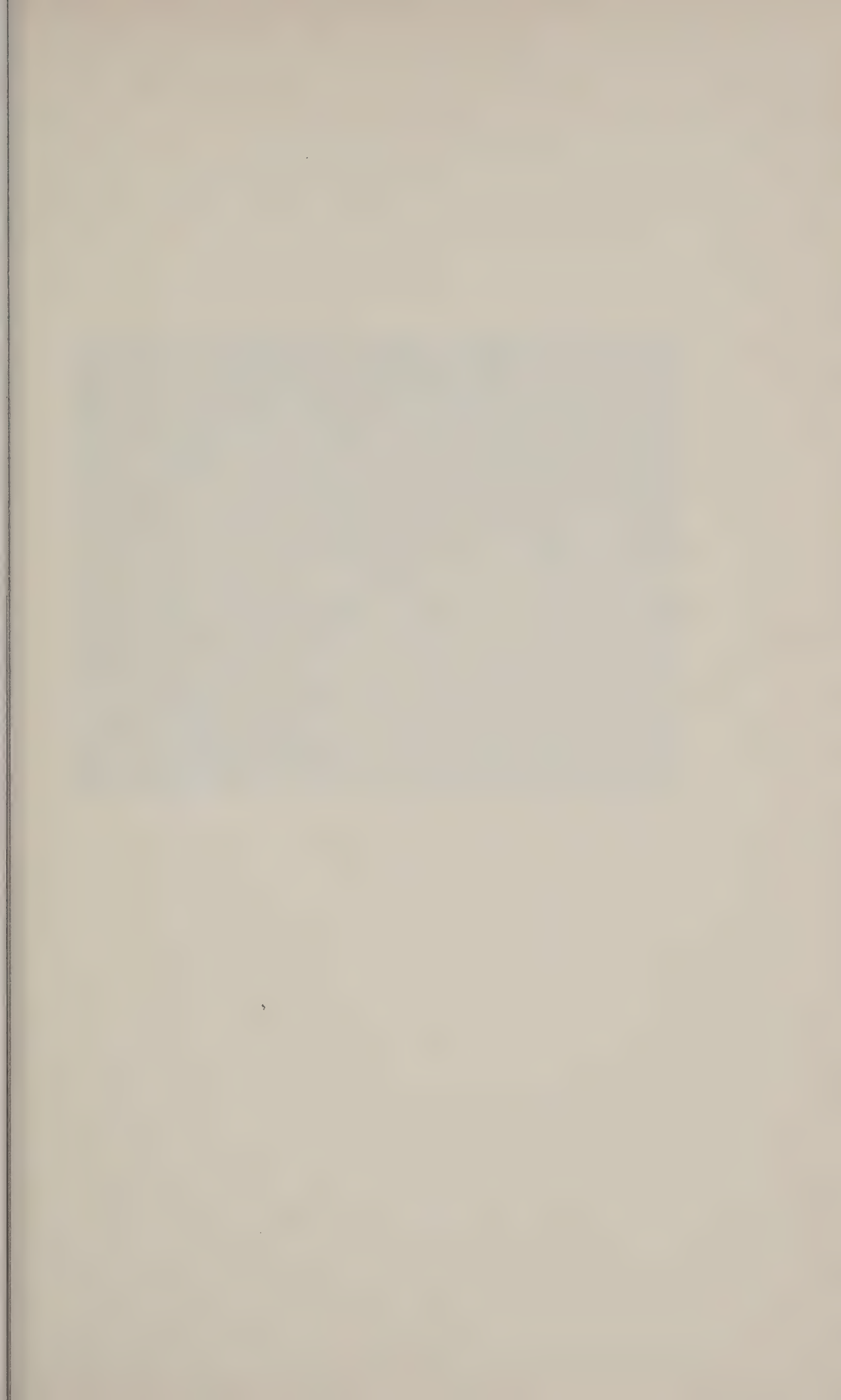
THE COMMUNITY CLUB AND

TOWN OF GORHAM

JUNE 17, 1930.

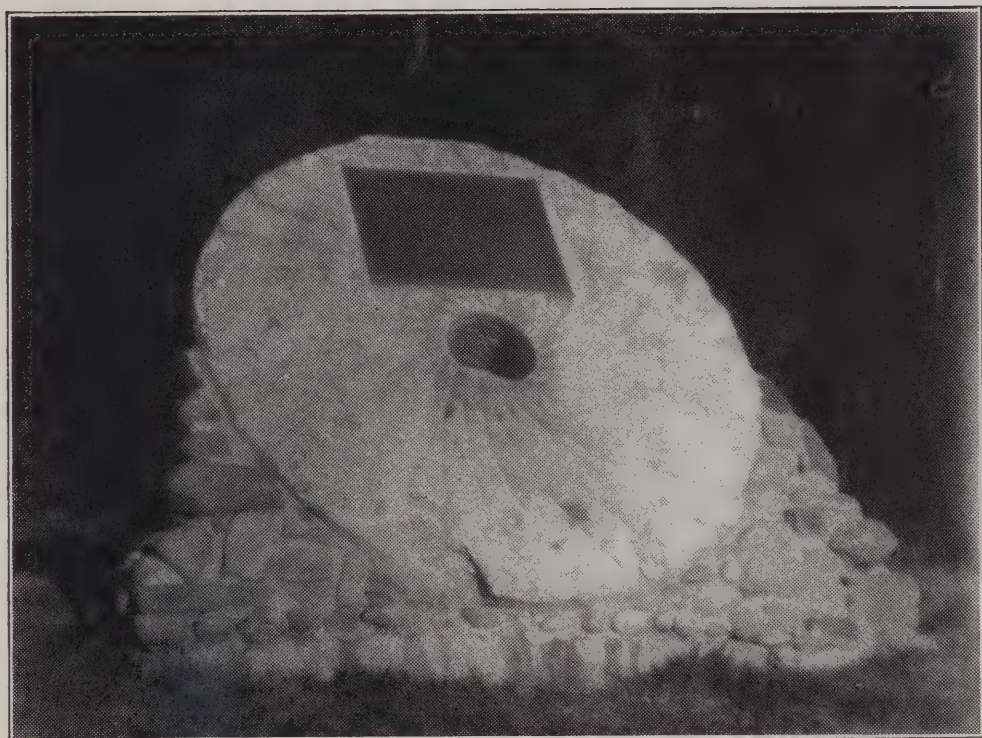


The Fort of Gorhamtown
Gorham
1744



LOCATION OF WESTERN BASTION OF
SCOTTOWS STOCKADE FORT
BUILT, 1681 — DESTROYED, 1690
BY THE FRENCH AND INDIANS
THE STONE IS FROM THE GRIST MILL OF
COL. THOMAS WESTBROOK AT STROUDWATER, 1727.

IN COMMEMORATION THEREOF
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS IN THE STATE OF MAINE
AUGUST 21, 1931.



Scottows Fort
Scarborough
1681-1690

HISTORICAL ADDRESS DELIVERED BY
CHARLES J. NICHOLS
AT ANNUAL COURT OF
SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS OF MAINE
PORTLAND, MAY 19, 1945.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

THE greatest misfortune that can befall a great man is to be born and live within the shadow of a greater.

Had it not been for Caesar, Brutus might have ruled the world; had Shakespeare not lived, Bacon and Milton would have been the greatest names in English literature; had Michael Angelo never been born, none could have disputed with Raphael the title "King of Art"; and had there been no Washington, many a gallant general would illumine the pages of our early history who now appears as a mere transient figure.

Greene, Morgan, Putnam, Warren, Schuyler, Stark, Knox and Hamilton are all immortal under their spotless chief, while Lafayette, DeKalb, Steuben and Montgomery, though of foreign birth, are names dear to every loyal American. But there is one, born in Norwich in the State of Connecticut, in the days of King George II, rocked in the cradle of American liberty, whose name the very gamins of our city streets conjure and curse, whom our youthful minds are taught to despise, whose one act scents to hell—Benedict Arnold.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

It is with many misgivings that I approach this subject. Not with a desire to take the unpopular side; not with any expression of sympathy; not with any feeling for the "underdog" as is common to American sentiment, do I invite your attention, but rather as one, who, as a mere boy, tramped for miles over Arnold's route through central and northern Maine; as one, who has been up the narrow pass and through the very gate at Ticonderoga where Allen, with Arnold at his side, surprised the British sentry that early May morning; as one, who has looked upon the calm waters of Lake Champlain where Arnold fought, against fearful odds, the greatest sea fight in our Nation's history save only that of John Paul Jones; as one, who has stood on the field of Saratoga where Arnold, single-handed, won the freedom of the American Colonies; as one, who has come down the White Plains Road and the Tarrytown Road and stood beside the monument which marks the spot where André was captured. Let me say that not one drop of pity should be poured into the bitter cup of denunciation which has so constantly been heaped upon Arnold's head for the selling of his soul. In that, he should be "sadly conspicuous to the end of time." He should have resigned his command as did General Schuyler as a result of abuses from Continental Congress. The selling of a military post is and should be "the unpardonable sin." Nothing can blot the stain from his memory other than the sacrifice of his life in the cause he so ignominiously deserted.

It is an astounding fact that in our own Revolution

BENEDICT ARNOLD

four of our Major Generals were native born Englishmen and had previously served in the British Army. Montgomery, Gates, Charles Lee and Conway. The former died fighting gloriously before the walls of Quebec, while the other three, one after another, were apparently traitors to our cause.

When the Revolution broke out, one of the first appointments of Continental Congress was the making of Horatio Gates an Adjutant General with the rank of Brigadier. The next year he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the northern army in place of General Schuyler, taking command at Ticonderoga and Crown Point. This position he held until the surrender of Burgoyne in 1777. In the two battles preceding this last event, namely the Battles of Bemis Height and Saratoga, he played no important part. The first day's battle was fought entirely by the left wing under Arnold with the aid of Morgan. To crown his injustice and meanness, before the Battle of Saratoga, Gates took Arnold's division away from him and gave it to General Lincoln, so that on that famous day, the seventh of October, 1777, he, Arnold, "the bravest of the brave," won for freedom her decisive victory riding at the head of troops without even authority to give a command and without his own division of soldiers whom he had so gallantly led to victory eighteen days before.

After this, Gates appears to have used every means to displace Washington and put himself at the head of the army. Linked with Mifflin and Conway they formed the infamous "Conway Cabal" to have Gen-

BENEDICT ARNOLD

eral Washington removed by Continental Congress. How near he came to accomplishing this no living person of today can determine, but it is known that loyal John Adams, the man who presented, at the beginning of the war, the name of Washington as Commander of our little army, was so impressed by the communications from Gates that he exclaimed before Congress "We must have another leader, General Washington is no longer able to hold our army together."

In this, Gates was as great a traitor to the American cause as Arnold. True, he did not betray his country for money; he did not sell his soul for "thirty pieces of silver"; but worse than that, he deliberately tried to ruin by base fabrications, two of the bravest sponsors of liberty—Washington and Arnold. He, who plans the ruin of others acting in the common cause of liberty, is not only the basest coward in all history, but commits an act of treason under the guise of patriotism, that should fix a deep and damning curse upon his name forever. When men shudder at the name of Benedict Arnold, let them turn abhorrent from the grave of Horatio Gates.

Charles Lee, who took a prominent part in the English expedition against Louisburg in 1757, was made the second Major General by Continental Congress. Monmouth was the only battle in which he led the command, and had it not been for the shout "Long Live Washington" that rent the air as the Commander-in-Chief galloped upon the field and turned retreat into victory on the hottest summer day a bat-

BENEDICT ARNOLD

tle was ever fought in any land, Monmouth would have been an overwhelming defeat, through no other cause than a deliberate design by Lee to give a rebuke to Washington for ordering the attack. In this way he could show Congress that Washington should no longer be at the head of the army. Such treachery is on a par with the selling of a garrison for eight hundred pounds sterling. Lee's animosity to Washington embittered his feeling toward the whole country and he lived and died in almost as much obscurity as did Arnold.

The last of our English born officers, Conway, had no important command in any action. Holding a minor position at Ticonderoga and Crown Point while Gates was the superior officer, he is known chiefly by the conspiracy which bears his name, the "Conway Cabal," a mad attempt to force Congress to make Gates Commander-in-Chief in place of Washington after the battle of Saratoga. Had he accomplished this, he had been promised to hold the second position in the land. Such pernicious wickedness and nefarious schemes are nothing else than the betrayal of the common cause, although the price is ambition instead of gold. Conway soon went to France where he sank into that disgrace he so richly merited and now lies in a foreign grave, unmarked, unsought and unwept.

About the time of the "Boston Tea Party" Arnold formed in New Haven a company of militia of fifty-eight men known as the "Governor's Foot Guards," receiving at their hands the appointment of Captain.

BENEDICT ARNOLD

That Company has kept its military existence through all the remaining years, and has a noble record in four national wars. In August, 1912, that Company, still known as the "Governor's Foot Guards," placed a tablet in a boulder of Maine granite at Fort Western in the city of Augusta to commemorate the courage and bravery of the remnant of the eleven hundred men who followed their intrepid leader through the wilds of Maine in the winter of 1775. That was the first recognition on this continent of the fortitude and bravery of Benedict Arnold.

When the news of Concord and Lexington reached New Haven, Arnold was one of the most conspicuous persons there. He immediately offered to lead any number of volunteers to the field of combat. The next day he found sixty, many of them from the Guards, willing to put themselves under his command. After a delay of a few hours and seizing the ammunition from the selectmen of the town, the little band marched forth from that village never to return.

How, with Ethan Allen, he captured Ticonderoga at daybreak on May 10, 1775, with eighty men is familiar to every school boy. You recall Allen's command as he pushed by the sentry, "Surrender this fort instantly." "To whom shall I surrender?" exclaimed the astonished sentry. "To me, by God!" screamed Allen. This reply varies somewhat from the school histories, which state, "In the name of the Great Jehovah and Continental Congress."

Soon after this, Arnold returned to Cambridge

BENEDICT ARNOLD

just at the time when a project for the invasion of Canada through the forests of Maine was being considered. Washington, who knew that the leader must be of indomitable courage, appointed Arnold Commander-in-Chief of the expedition with the rank of Colonel. To an ordinary man, this undertaking would have been anything but acceptable, but Arnold never hesitated to measure his strength with any obstacle. As there was nothing he dared not to do, so there was nothing he would refuse to attempt.

In September, 1775, the expedition left Newburyport and soon reached Fort Western on the Kennebec. Two Hundred boats had been hastily built at Agry's Point in Pittston, twenty of which were condemned by Arnold as unfit. The difficulties now commenced and the tremendous energy of Arnold began to develop. He was not ignorant of the perils before him nor of the uncertainty of success. The dark and silent forest received into its bosom the brave little band over whose sad fate the country was soon to weep.

At Norridgewock Falls, all the boats, luggage and artillery had to be carried a mile and a quarter through the woods, taking seven days. After incredible toil, they reached the Great Carrying Place extending from the Kennebec to the Dead River—fifteen miles of forest, swamp and mountain, inhabited only by the beast of prey. No bugle note cheered their march, yet those men panted on without a murmur. While the Army was wending its way over the silent waters of the Dead River, a terrible storm arose lasting nearly three days. Suddenly the current-

BENEDICT ARNOLD

less waters began to roar like an ocean tide. Boats drifted out into the forest and the level ground was one broad lake out of which rose tall trees like the columns of the Parthenon. The water had risen six feet in nine hours.

Here, Colonel Enos, who had charge of the Commissary Department, deserted, taking with him three companies and practically all the provisions. Arnold gathered his remaining forces and pitched his camp at Flagstaff Plantation.

Captain Bigelow was sent upon the rugged mountain, which now bears his name, for the purpose of discovering the spires of Quebec but higher mountains obscured his view and in five days the brave soldiers plunged again into the wilderness, their number reduced by desertion, sickness and death. Those soldiers had for a month been fighting nature and now famine began to stare them in the face. On the summit that divides the Kennebec from the Chaudiere, the watershed of Maine, Arnold shared the last provisions with his comrades and told them their only safety lay in following him. The last of the food had been consumed, the men tore off the mooseskin moccasins and gnawed at them for the little nourishment they contained. Yet in this depth of misery they showed themselves worthy of their leader. He was an inspiration in life, an inspiration in the face of death.

As he passed along, the river before him was filled with his toiling army as, nearly to their armpits in the water, they shoved the heavy boats against the current. At night they would go on shore and kindling a

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blazing fire lie down to rest. The morning sun saw them again plunge into the river and push eagerly forward. Never in the tumult of battle, as he galloped to the charge, did Arnold appear to better advantage than here, away from the habitation of men, as he struggled to carry that army through the woods of the Province of Maine. Washington was not a more sublime figure than this man as he looked into the pale faces of those who had risked their lives to follow him through one of the most remarkable marches on record.

The crossing of the Alps by Napoleon with twenty thousand men will not compare with it. He had an open path, no uncertainty about the way, a short distance and an abundance of provisions. True, it was a large army but he could subdivide it. The Great Saint Bernard Pass is only a few miles over, fifteen days is ample time to make it. While here was an army marching for forty-five days through fearful solitude, wading streams, climbing mountains, scaling precipices, drenched with rain and wasted with toil, making beasts of burden of themselves, enduring hunger and famine, all to place two hundred miles of desolate forest between themselves and safety.

Men making a retreat may take such chances. Ney leading the "Old Guard" back from Moscow; Julian retreating across the desert; Suwarrow over the Alps; are wonderful accomplishments in the history of warfare, but the feat would have been far, far greater, had they voluntarily entered into those perils in marching to meet an enemy instead of fleeing before a victorious

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one. Human beings will dare any peril if it is less than the one which threatens from behind, and that march to Quebec is a lasting monument of the daring, energy and firmness of the character of Benedict Arnold.

Had not the Indian to whom were entrusted the letters to General Schuyler delivered them into the hands of the Governor of the city, the result of that expedition might have been different. But the British, being thus warned and prepared for an attack, had cut off every avenue whereby the Americans could obtain provisions. Undismayed Arnold rallied his men and boldly ascended the precipice to the Plains of Abraham where Wolfe, sixteen years before, had fallen in the successful attempt to wrest that city from the grip of France. Here Arnold pitched his tent and waited for the arrival of Montgomery. The union of the remnants of the two armies, the gallant assault upon the city, the tragic death of Montgomery, the bravery and wounding of Arnold and the capture of Morgan after a night's fighting are all familiar to every student of American history.

For his gallant conduct in storming Quebec, Congress promoted Arnold to the rank of Brigadier General but the parchment containing the commission was never received by him. Congress withheld it on one pretext and another until it was too late. He who had won promotion on the field of battle, left the colonies with the mere Colonel's commission given him by the State of Massachusetts at the time he set

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out for Ticonderoga on an expedition of his own undertaking.

Arnold joined Gates' army a short time before the Battle of Saratoga and took command of the left division. This was no common battle to be fought. As the three days' fighting at Gettysburg broke the backbone of the Confederacy, so the two days' conflict at Saratoga decided the independence of the Colonies. Had Burgoyne defeated the Americans in that struggle and joined Clinton in New York, the Colonies would have been cut in twain, the cause of freedom would have fallen, the American heroes would have died on the gibbet and the Red Cross of St. George would today be flying o'er our hilltops. The result of that victory was far, far, reaching. France immediately recognized us as a free nation. She no longer withheld her aid, but her soldiers and money were freely given to our cause. The flower of the Hessian troops, the hirelings of England, perished on that battlefield and the hero of Saratoga gave to the world the assurance of the first great Republic. That is the only one of the sixteen great decisive battles of the world which has taken place on this continent. The first day's conflict which lasted from noon until night was fought, with the exception of a single regiment, by Arnold's division alone. He was in camp, forbidden by Gates to go on to the field, when the cannonading of the second day's battle began and listened to the roar of musketry which was ever music to his stormy nature. As the thunder of artillery shook the ground, and the ascend-

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ing volumes of smoke told where the fight was raging, who can tell what gloomy thoughts and fierce pangs of revenge were then and there born in that maddened soul—it is terrible to drive the brave to despair.

He, to whom the headlong charge and perilous march were a delight, who panted like a war horse for the music of the whistling bullets, who had almost single-handed twice checked the approaching enemy in its onward march, was here doomed by an inefficient and jealous superior officer to remain inactive while his brave comrades were rushing on to death without him.

Unable longer to restrain his impulses, he vaulted to the saddle of his horse, named "Warren" after the hero of Bunker Hill, and rode around the camp in a tempest of passion. A heavy explosion of artillery making the earth tremble beneath him burst upon his ear. He pauses, leans over his saddlebow and listens for a moment, then, plunging his spurs into the swiftest of all his short-lived animals, he darted like a thunderbolt to the field. Behind him, comes Gates' aide, Wilkinson, with orders to bring him back to headquarters. Arnold, maddened by the injustice which had been eating his heart out, goaded by rage and disappointment almost into insanity, plunged at once into the thickest of the fight, a place too hot and dangerous for Wilkinson who immediately gave up the chase.

Dashing up to the first regiment in sight he shouted, "Whose regiment is this?" "Colonel Latimer's, sir," came the reply. "Ah," said Arnold, "My

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old friends from Connecticut, I am glad to see you. Now come on boys, if the day is long enough, we'll have them all in hell before night." And away he rode shouting "Rush on them, boys, rush on them." That was the hour when Benedict Arnold should have died. Had he been so fortunate as to be then shot down by a bullet, immediately following an act of chivalry of which there is no parallel, few soldiers in the world's history would have achieved greater fame. For four hours, a constant blaze of fire was kept up and both armies seemed determined on death or victory. Where the shot fell thickest, there that black steed and his rider were seen plunging through the smoke, and where death reaped down the brave fastest, there his shout was heard ringing over the din and tumult.

Holding the highest rank of the field, his orders were obeyed except when too desperate for the bravest to fulfill, and receiving no orders himself, he conducted the whole battle. Giving them the word of command in a vigorous phrase not taken from any Army Manual, brandishing his blade in the air, with a headlong energy of a madman, and the infallible instinct of a true soldier, he launched three regiments against the main line which connected the two wings of Burgoyne's army, with such terrible impetuosity that it broke and fled. Four Hessian captains fell in quick succession. While the British officers were making desperate efforts in other parts of the field to stay the reversed tide of battle, Arnold, after a first rebuff, came storming back at the head of his New Englanders, and pressing on after Burgoyne, clearing

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every obstacle until he forced him and his whole army back into their camp. Not satisfied with this, Arnold began to storm the camp also but once behind their entrenchments, the British and Hessians rallied and fought with the fury of men struggling for life. The sun had now sunk in the western horizon. Arnold, enraged at the obstinacy of the enemy, resolved to make one more effort for a complete victory. Encouraging his men by enthusiastic appeals and riding up to the very sally ports of the fortress, he exclaimed, "You, who were with me in the wilderness, you, at Quebec, you on Lake Champlain, follow me." The next morning his sword was seen glittering like a beam of light along the serried array, and riding through the devouring fire, he broke with a clatter and crash into the camp itself, where horse and rider sank together to the earth, the good steed dead and Arnold with the same leg shattered that was wounded at the storming of Quebec. As he lay there prostrate from loss of blood, the surgeon talked of amputation. "If that," said Arnold, "is all you doctors can do for me, you had better lift me on another horse and I will see the battle out." He was perhaps the only man in either army who did not think it already high time that the battle was over. The wounded hero was borne, pale and bleeding, from the field of his fame, only to waken to calumny and chagrin. His blood watered the laurels upon the brow of Gates. It is apparent to me, that when he violated his orders and galloped to the field, he had made up his mind to bury his sorrows and disappointments in a bloody grave. Would that he had succeeded! Had

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Arnold died on the battlefield of Saratoga, how brilliant would have been his record as a soldier and a patriot. His name, associated with Warren and Montgomery, would have been canonized in American history, and his faults and foibles would have been lost in the blaze of glory which would have encircled it.

But when we realize that, had his conspiracy been perfected, which was prevented only by a hair's breadth, all our generals, soldiers and members of Continental Congress would have died on the gibbet as did the Revolutionists of France, we shudder at the magnitude of the attempted crime. Prevented, I say, only by a hair's breadth. It was merely the strangest chance that André was captured. He himself made the error which saved the Colonies. André came up the Hudson River on a vessel named "Vulture" and met Arnold at the house of one Joshua Smith where the papers regarding the surrender were signed and the following night André intended to return by land as the "Vulture" had dropped down river to be out of range of the guns of the fort at West Point and avoid suspicion. However, the night being exceedingly dark, André stopped at the Robinson Tavern intending to leave in the early morning. He was told to keep on the White Plains Road as the Tarrytown Road was filled with British Cowboys. These cowboys were known as the "lower party" and were Tories engaged in plundering cattle from the Colonists and driving them to New York to supply the British with food. André, the next morning, instead of keeping on the White Plains Road as he had been

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advised, turned into the Tarrytown Road, having in mind that the Cowboys were on that road and he would be among friends.

It so happened that on that same morning, three Colonists, Paulding, Williams and Van Wirt, took it into their heads to watch the Tarrytown Road for any suspicious stragglers or any droves of cattle which might be passing toward New York. In a short time, they saw a well-dressed gentleman hurrying along. Williams said "You had better stop him." Paulding then commanded him to halt and André replied, thinking they were Tory sympathizers, "I am a British officer and I hope that you will not detain me long." Upon that, Paulding asked for his pass and he pulled out one signed by Arnold made out to John Anderson. They took him into the bushes and upon searching him at first found nothing of any writing. Finally in the bottom of his stocking next to his foot, they found papers. André offered any sum of money if they would let him go and Paulding replied, "If you give me ten thousand guineas, you shall not go." André was then turned over to the Commanding Officer and a few days later was courtmartialed and hanged as a spy.

Arnold never would have betrayed his country had Congress treated him with justice. His brilliant career seemed only to fan the flame of jealousy. Finding five inferior officers made Major Generals in place of him, of whom only one had seen any real fighting up to that time, envy and hatred pierced his haughty nature and aimed the first arrow at his bosom. This was

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a gross insult to one who had won his laurels by a march through virgin forest, by the severest hardships and sufferings beneath the walls of Quebec and on the field in the midst of carnage and blood, until he stood radiant and glittering far above the others, side by side with Washington.

On the exposure of his treason, Arnold became an outcast and an outlaw. He, who had been the trusted friend of Washington, Warren and Schuyler, was now declared guilty of every crime and denied a single virtue, even courage. To Arnold, sharper than a serpent's tooth was the ingratitude of his countrymen and maddened by his wrongs, real or imaginary, when the tempter came, he fell. That proud and determined spirit, full of resolution and will, was never made to bend to the unworthy. The storm that struck must leave him standing unharmed or utterly wrecked. Submission was a word he never learned and a virtue he never practiced. A braver man never led an army. Caught by no surprise, patient and steady under trials, energetic and determined amid obstacles, equal to any emergency, even to rashness, he was a terrible man on the battlefield.

Arnold is not the first character in history who has shown that great crimes are not incompatible with some virtue. The Duke of Marlborough was doubly a traitor, first false to James and then to the Prince of Orange, both a spy and a traitor. And yet, England soon forgot his crimes, and rewarded his virtue by erecting a palace at Blenheim to his memory. It is difficult to conceive of darker crimes than those of David

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of Israel. Yet the same heart, which executed the murder of Uriah, inspired the Psalms, and was as tender and affectionate as a child.

He who trims his sails to suit the times, and his conduct to harmonize with the prevailing prejudices, glides smoothly down the stream of public favor, while the man who scorns injustice and bursts into anger at oppression and stamps his curse upon it, is often viewed with dislike and suspicion. The world in its judgment has little regard for temperament, and stretches on the same iron rack of criticism, a man with a soul of fire and a heart of passion, with the meek and even stupid spirit, and judges each by the same rule. Yet the timid cannot by any effort assume a violent, fearless, reckless nature. A man of a strong and impulsive nature may put forth more effort, exercise a higher principle, resist temptation more nobly, yet fall at last, than one who, with nothing but his stupidity to contend with, is a perfect pattern of morality. This globe would stagnate without the eccentric genius thrust upon it, and yet this energy will some time bolt from the path of virtue and waste and decay.

When the writer of future history gathers the great events of warfare in the various ages of our world; as he gleans the great marches under the great leaders; as he recalls Xerxes with that vast army in his unsuccessful attempt to conquer Greece; as he notes Alexander the Great encountering no opposition in the acquisition of the East; or Hannibal, thirty-one days crossing the Pyrenees; Julius Caesar in his invasion

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of Gaul and Briton; or Tamerlane leading his ruthless armies across the provinces of Asia; as he tells the story of the Crusaders with every possible equipment setting forth to reclaim the Holy land; as he sees Charlemagne marching victoriously into Italy or Frederick the Great driving the Austrians from his borders; as he beholds Bonaparte crossing the Alps with the flower of France; as he pictures Sherman in his devastating march to the sea; as he hears the million Japanese shouting as they fall upon Port Arthur; or listens to the cries of the helpless as the conquering Germans surge through Belgium; he will place above them all, as the most daring in its conception, the most dangerous in its undertaking, the most painful throughout its endurance, and the most perilous at its completion of all the voluntary attacks in the world's history of warfare, the forty-five days' march of more than two hundred miles through the trackless wilds of Maine in the winter of 1775.

